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ABSTRACT

This issue includes legislative summaries for the 1974 sessions for 47 states and the District of Columbia, including several states whose legislatures did not meet in 1974. (JMF)

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# HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE STATES

*Published by the Education Commission of the States*

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**In This Issue:**

Legislative summaries for the 1974 sessions for 47 states and the District of Columbia, including several states whose legislatures did not meet in 1974. Reports were not received from Iowa and Rhode Island and the report from Kentucky arrived too late for inclusion. Each state is summarized by area and each area is in alphabetical order (i.e. appropriations/finance, community/junior colleges, etc.)

## ALABAMA

Commission on Higher Education
60 Commerce Street, Suite 1504
Montgomery, Alabama 36104
John L. Porter, Executive Director

The Alabama legislature, which convenes only in odd-number years, did not meet in 1974. The legislature will convene again on May 6, 1975.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION & WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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## ALASKA

University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701
Robert W. Hiatt, President
Don M. Dafoe, Executive Vice President

The 1974 legislative session in Alaska was held January 21 through April 26, and then reconvened for a special session June 17 through June 20. A major piece of legislation enacted by the legislature was House Bill 180, which created the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education (see Coordination/Governance).

*Appropriations/Finance*

House Bill 465, amended: The state budget for fiscal 1975. The total funding for the University of Alaska was $40,775,500, up 7 per cent from last year's budget. — *Appropriations: '75 Budget*

Senate Bill 525: Supplemental appropriation, not provided for in the general budget, for pay increases and benefits for the professional staff of the university. This was in addition to Senate Bill 449, which provided for new salary schedules for all state employees. — *Salary Increases*

House Bill 63: Supplemental appropriation for the Teacher's Retirement System, and was amended to the amount of $541,400. — *Retirement*

Senate Bill 283: Provided for the submission to the voters of a bond issuance in the amount of $39,048,000. The purpose of the bond issue is to pay the cost of capital improvements for the University of Alaska. (In November 1974, the bond issue was passed.) — *Bond Issues*

House Bill 469: Provided for the issuance of negotiable revenue bonds to finance the cost of the acquisition, construction and equipping of an energy utility system at the

University of Alaska.

House Bill 470: Also a bond issuance bill and provides for the construction of a student center on the campus of the University of Alaska.

*Community/Junior Colleges*

*Two Year Colleges: Establishment Guidelines*

A bill, approved in the house but not the senate, was House Bill 541 to develop a new set of guidelines for the Alaska community college system. The bill set limits of where campuses could be established, and what criterion must be met in order to receive funding. It also detailed the administrative and faculty hierarchy and provided for a community advisory council. Other bills not acted upon provided additional appropriations to the Tanana Valley Community College, and to provide community college and extension center programs to the northern region of the state.

*New Programs*

*Coordination/Governance*

*Coordination: Regulatory Commission*

House Bill 180: Established the Alaska Commission on Postsecondary Education. The bill, entitled "Regulation of Postsecondary Educational Institutions," creates guidelines for the regulation of all institutions, gives the Commission the power to carry out these functions, and sets the legal and educational obligations for all institutions that are authorized by the commission.

*Law School*

House Bill 670: Appropriated $900,000 for the establishment of a school of law at the University of Alaska.

*Interstate Cooperation*

The senate did not act on Senate Bill 264 providing funds so that the University of Alaska could participate in the Washington-Alaska-Montana-Idaho (WAMI) programs.

*Faculty/Employees (see Appropriations/Finance)*

*Student Assistance*

*Student Aid*

House Bill 181: Carried over from the previous legislative session, the bill specifies that tuition grants may not be in the amount that would result in a student paying less in tuition and fees at a private college or university than that required in a private institution in the same city.

*Miscellaneous*

*Special Programs*

A number of other bills were introduced, but not reported out, related to the creation of special programs at the university. Included were Senate Bill 317 which would have created a department of fisheries; House Resolution 89, for a study of the feasibility of establishing a school of forestry; and House Bill 597 which would have implemented tourist industry management courses and provided for an appropriation of $37,000 to the Department of Business Administration to develop these courses.

## ARIZONA

Board of Regents
1535 West Jefferson
Phoenix, Arizona 85007
Lawrence E. Woodall, Executive Coordinator

Arizona's legislature met in 1974 from January 14 to May 10. Other than approval of appropriations for operating funds, the major financial legislation affecting the universities was a $9 million appropriation for construction. Another primary action affecting the governing boards was the adoption of an "open meetings" statute.

*Appropriations/Finance*

*Appropriations: Capital*

House Bill 2055 (Chapter 201): $9,781,400 appropriation to the Board of Regents for construction, additions and alterations of buildings, and the acquisition of land at the three state universities.

*Operating*

House Bill 2350 (Chapter 203): A total of $157,762,300 for operating funds for the public higher education sector; $130,023,200 for the Board of Regents and three universities; $27,155,800 for the community colleges; and $583,300 for programs of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

*Handicapped Facilities*

House Bill 2349 (Chapter 202): Appropriated $796,200 to the regents for facilities for the handicapped at the three Arizona universities.

*Junior College Supplement*

House Bill 2146 (Chapter 89): Supplemental appropriation which immediately provided $2,692,000 to the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges for operating expenses ($2,163,700) and capital outlay ($528,300).

*and Allocations*

Senate Bill 1215 (Chapter 123): Requires the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges of Arizona to present district allocation claims four times a year, rather than six

times a year, to the assistant director for the Division of Finance. The last allotment (April) will be adjusted so that the total allocated to each community college district will equal state aid to which a district is entitled.

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance)*

*Two-Year College: Board Meetings*

House Bill 2260 (Chapter 64): Requires the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges of Arizona to hold not less than 8 meetings each year rather than annually holding not less than 12 meetings.

*New District*

House Concurrent Resolution 2006: Approved the plan establishing Mohave County Community College District, thus allowing the district to become part of the State Community College System.

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*

*Coordination: Open Meetings*

Senate Bill 1059 (Chapter 196): Amended statute which pertained to all official meetings at which any legal action is taken by governing bodies shall be public meetings and all persons so desiring shall be permitted to attend and listen to the deliberations and proceedings. Provided for the taking of written minutes which shall record all legal action taken and be open to public inspection. This act also provided that notices of the governing bodies meetings are to be posted.

*Faculty and Employees*

*Employees: Retirement*

Senate Bill 1140 (Chapter 167): Effective July 1, 1975, retirement contributions of both employees and the state will become 7 per cent of compensation of members of the retirement plan, increased from 5 per cent. This act also increased the rate for credited future service from one and one-half per cent to 2 per cent.

Senate Bill 1145 (Chapter 67): Provided for an increase in retirement benefits of retired members of the state retirement system or retirement plan only for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1974, equal to the percentage increase in the National Consumer Price Index for the preceding fiscal year, but not to exceed 5 per cent.

Senate Bill 1243 (Chapter 125): Specifies that the Board of Regents may establish optional retirement programs providing retirement and death benefits for members of the faculty and administrative officers of the institutions under its jurisdiction.

*Travel*

House Bill 2022 (Chapter 6): Amended the statutes pertaining to travel allowances for public employees for both in-state and out-of-state travel. Per-diem subsistence was increased from $20 to $30 per day for travel outside the state. Travel by private automobile was increased from 10 cents to 15 cents per mile.

*Health Professions*

*Health Professions*

House Bill 2067 (Chaper 61): Provided a one-year exemption from the medical practitioners' licensing requirements for out-of-state doctors teaching in an approved Arizona school of medicine.

*Student Assistance*

*Student Aid*

Senate Bill 1010 (Chapter 117): Provides that any qualified National Guardsman who has completed a semester as a full-time student at a university, community college or certified vocational-technical school in the state may apply for a tuition and fees reimbursement.

*Miscellaneous*

*Property Insurance*

Senate Bill 1322 (Chapter 205): Consolidated the purchasing and management of state property insurance in the State Department of Administration, including property of the state universities and community colleges; assumed responsibility for acts or omissions connected with their public service.

## ARKANSAS

Department of Higher Education
401 National Old Line Building
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
M. Olin Cook, Executive Director

The Arkansas legislature met in a 1974 special session from June 24 to August 1. One piece of legislation passed which affected higher education was an additional appropriation of $10 million to assist in construction projects funded by the 1973 General Assembly, necessitated by a rapid rise in construction costs. (Bill numbers were not reported.)

*Faculty/Employees*

*Salary Increases*

The legislature approved cost-of-living increases for all employees of the state-supported colleges and universities. The increases amount to about 4 per cent.

*Health Professions*

*Veterinary Education*

Funds totaling $100,000 were appropriated to support the enrollment of Arkansas

veterinary medicine students who attend out-of-state schools through the Southern Regional Education Board program.

## CALIFORNIA

Postsecondary Education Commission
1020 Twelfth Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Donald R. McNeil, Executive Director

The California legislature completed its first biennial session on August 31, 1974, with a number of major bills affecting higher education being signed into law during the second half of the session. One of the most important was the passage of Assembly Bill 770, the "Lanterman" bill, which established the Postsecondary Education Commission and abolished the Coordinating Council (See Coordination/Governance for a summary of the commission powers).

*Appropriations*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Community/Junior Colleges and Tuition and Fees)*
Senate Bill 1525 (Chapter 375): Budget Act, signed by the governor. The dollar breakdown for higher education was not available. Copies of this bill, which is enormously long and complex, may be requested from the Postsecondary Education Commission.

Senate Bill 1592, vetoed by the governor, would have allocated $75 million to school districts as a one-shot aid against inflation.

*Two-Year Colleges: State Aid Formulas*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Coordination/Governance and Faculty and Employees)*
Senate Bill 6 (Chapter 209): Specifies new methods for computation of basic state aid allowances and eliminates the state school fund foundation program support for nonresident students. It also increases the maximum fiscal year amount per average daily attendance and the computational tax rate for community college districts.

*New Programs*

Assembly Bill 27 (Chapter 1508): Changes the ability of school districts and community college districts to initiate new programs. Under the old law, the boards first had to seek specific authorization before being empowered to act; the new law enables the boards to carry out programs so long as they are not inconsistent with any state law.

*Board Composition*

Assembly Bill 2586: Establishes new procedures regarding composition of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges. (see Coordination/Governance.)

*Attendance Formulas*

Assembly Bill 3268 (Chapter 940): Prescribes new methods for calculating average daily attendance for "short-term" classes conducted by community colleges.

*Coordination: New Commission*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges and Tuition and Fees)*
Assembly Bill 770 (Chapter 1187): Abolished the Coordinating Council for Higher Education and replaced it with the Postsecondary Education Commission. For additional information, see *Higher Education in the States*, Vol. 4, Number 9, page 227. Although the commission has limited regulatory powers, it does have the function of preparing the statewide master plan and updating it, and also assists the legislature in the budget-making process.

A number of other bills were passed directing the commission to make reports to the legislature. These bills include:

*Comprehensive Study*

Senate Bill 355 (Chapter 671): Directs the commission to report to the legislature on a comprehensive study of postsecondary institutions.

*Discrimination*

Assembly Bill 3651 (Chapter 1526): Directs the commission to study and report on possible discrimination in public higher education intercollegiate athletic programs.

*Teaching v. Research*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 160 (Chapter 214): Calls on the commission to report on whether discrepancies exist in faculty compensation for teaching as opposed to research.

*Counseling Center*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 159 (Chapter 213): Requests the commission to develop plans for establishing counseling centers to advise high-school graduates on postsecondary education opportunities, establishing regional advisory councils and to administer a fund to support innovation in postsecondary education.

*Optometry Needs*

House Resolution 211: Requests the commission to study the ability of institutions in California to meet the optometric needs for the next 15 years.

*Fiscal Flexibility*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 155 (Chapter 210): Urges the University of California Regents to adopt and implement policies permitting full fiscal flexibility to each campus in the university system.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 156 (Chapter 211): Asks the University of California Regents to extend the principle of differentiation of educational function to all campuses and to develop more specific missions for each campus. — *Role and Mission*

Assembly Bill 3011 (Chapter 921): Expresses legislative intent to back up the duties given to the Postsecondary Education Commission, in that the master plan approach should be replaced by continuous planning of postsecondary education. — *Planning*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 149 (Chapter 140): Establishes goals for higher education for the next decade that include equal access to higher education, life-long learning opportunities, institutional cooperation, accountability of institutions and flexibility to adapt to changing student needs. — *Goals for the Future*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 151 (Chapter 209): Instructs the public segments of higher education to prepare plans for overcoming by 1980 the under-enrollment of women, minorities and lower-income students. This is to be done by creating additional student spaces through experimentation with admission, increased student aid and better counseling. — *Enrollment of Disadvantaged*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 153 (Chapter 157): Directs that in developing a comprehensive plan for postsecondary education, the concept of regional coordination and planning between institutions be given highest priority. — *Regional Planning*

The legislature also passed four constitutional amendments that were submitted to the voters in November 1974. Three relating to governance failed, while the one measure was approved: — *Constitutional Amendments:*

Senate Constitutional Amendment 45 (Chapter 85, Proposition 4): Reduced the length of term for members of the University of California Regents, requires the board membership to reflect the economic, cultural and social diversity of the state, requires the governor to consult with a broadly constituted advisory committee in naming future regents and permits the board to add one student and one faculty member with full voting rights. — *University Regents*

Three measures failed: Assembly Constitutional Amendment 86 (Chapter 92, Proposition 3), exempting from civil service status the director and three deputies of the Postsecondary Education Commission; Proposition 14, which would have added the senate president pro tempore to the board of the California State University and Colleges; and Assembly Constitutional Amendment 85 (Chapter 91, Proposition 16), delegating the authority to levy student charges at the University of California to the legislature, removing that responsibility from the regents. — *Civil Service Exemption; Senate Board Member; Tuition by Legislature*

Assembly Bill 2586, vetoed by the governor, revised provisions regarding composition of the board of the California State University and Colleges and the board of California Community Colleges. — *Boards Composition*

*Faculty and Employees*
Assembly Bill 3339 (Chapter 1367): Authorizes community college and elementary-secondary governing boards and the State University and Colleges Board of Trustees to permit certified employees, under specified conditions, to reduce their workload from full-time to part-time without reduction in retirement benefits. — *Faculty: Retirement*

Senate Bill 400, vetoed by the governor, would have allowed faculty collective bargaining in public schools, the university, and the state university and colleges system. Assembly Bill 2998, which failed, would have provided part-time and temporary employees of community colleges compensation in wages and benefits the same as the number of hours served by full-time employees. — *Collective Bargaining; Equal Benefits*

*Health Professions (see also Coordination/Governance)*
Assembly Bill 4009, which failed, would have created an optometric contract program for increased enrollment of California residents in certain private universities in-state. — *Optometry Contracts*

*Nontraditional Programs*
Assembly Concurrent Resolution 157 (Chapter 212): Recommends that California public postsecondary institutions deploy a significant percentage of their operating budgets towards innovative educational programs. — *Nontraditional*

*Student Assistance*
Assembly Bill 3973 (Chapter 1471): Enacts the Community Service Fellowship Program, providing funds for individuals who are enrolled in a public or private postsecondary institution and are performing community-service work. — *Community Service Fellowships*

Assembly Bill 3862 (Chapter 1528): Creates a pilot program of tuition grants for undergraduate students in accredited private colleges and universities. — *Tuition Grants*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 152 (Chapter 141): States that tuition should not be used to fund construction of education buildings, but that highest priority for its use should be for student financial aid.

*Part-Time Students*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 161 (Chapter 215): Asks California public postsecondary institutions and the State Scholarship and Loan Commission to insure that programs do not discriminate against part-time students.

*Tuition and Fees*

*Tuition and Fees (see also Coordination/Governance and Student Assistance)*

Senate Bill 1962 (Chapter 1288): Provides that notwithstanding the limitation contained in the Budget Act of 1974, the Trustees of the California State University and Colleges may authorize expenditures necessitating a student material and service fee in excess of $136, but not more than $144, during 1974-75.

Assembly Bill 3116 (Chapter 1541): Appropriates $2.6 million to the Trustees of the California State University and Colleges for funding instructionally related activities; requires the chancellor to consult with students, faculty and college presidents in determining how the money will be budgeted; and shifts funding of these programs from student fees to state appropriations.

Assembly Bill 1311, not voted on in the senate and held in the Senate Education Committee, would require student organizations' fiscal officers to provide accounting services for student fees and would set establishment of fees for voluntary membership in student organizations by a two-thirds vote of the students.

*Admissions*

*Miscellaneous*

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 155 (Chapter 208): Gives the University of California the flexibility to admit up to 12.5 per cent of its entering lower-division students by using nontraditional criteria in place of grade-point averages and SAT scores.

## COLORADO

Commission on Higher Education
1525 Sherman Street, Suite 719
Denver, Colorado 80203
Frank C. Abbott, Executive Director

The Colorado General Assembly met in "short session" in 1974, from January 2 to May 22. Under the constitutional provisions, the legislature may only deal with subjects designated in writing by the governor during the first 10 days of the session; therefore relatively few items concerning higher education were enacted.

*State Planning and Budgeting*

*Appropriation/Finance*

Senate Bill 22: Creates the Office of State Planning and Budgeting as a major executive department. This office is charged with developing annual planning and budgeting and coordination of physical master planning and facility planning.

*Energy Research*

Senate Bill 50: Appropriates $2,860,000 to establish the Colorado Energy Research Institute at the Colorado School of Mines, and to provide for research grants, energy scholarships and fellowships and administration.

*Higher Education Center*

*Coordination/Governance*

House Bill 1163: Establishes the Auraria Higher Education Center and its board of directors. The seven-member board is to plan, construct, own, operate and control all the physical facilities of the center, which will house campuses of the University of Colorado, Metropolitan State College and the Community College of Denver.

*Veterans Aid*

*Student Assistance*

Senate Bill 39: Provides for tuition waivers for Colorado residents who are Vietnam veterans in an amount of 50 per cent of a "weighted average resident tuition."

## CONNECTICUT

Commission for Higher Education
340 Capitol Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06101
Louis Rabineau, Chancellor of Higher Education

The Connecticut legislature began its 1974 session on February 4 and adjourned on May 8. Of primary importance to higher education in Connecticut was the appropriations bill, and the compromises the bill made in the requests submitted by the Commission for Higher Education.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance*

House Bill 5709: The appropriation bill, including a Commission for Higher Education budget request for a $700,000 increase in the student financial assistance fund. Total appropriations for the commission amounted to $7,170,500.

*Coordination/Governance*
Senate Joint Resolution 36: Accepted the master plan for higher education, developed by the commission.

*Coordination: Master Plan*

House Bill 5732 (Public Act 148): Added the Board for State Academic Awards to the Commission for Higher Education to permit better coordination in the overall planning of postsecondary education in the state.

*State Academic Awards Board*

Substitute Senate Bill 421 (Public Act 173): Requires the Commission for Higher Education to provide justification to the General Assembly before any higher education institution is established or expanded.

*New Institutions*

Senate Bill 378 (Public Act 196): Provided the State Technical Colleges to be administered by a board of trustees rather than the State Board of Education.

*Technical Colleges Board*

Substitute House Bill 5785 (Public Act 219): Permits the Commission for Higher Education to contract with the New England Board of Higher Education for program offerings in the health professions to assist Connecticut residents seeking education in specialized health fields.

*Health Fields Contracts*

Senate Bill 372, which was defeated, would have clarified the responsibility of a state system of higher education and provided goals for the system.

*Goals*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see Coordination/Governance)*

*Faculty and Employees*
House Bill 5733, allowing higher education personnel to elect membership in the Teachers Insurance Annuity Association, was defeated.

*Faculty: Retirement*

*Health Professions (see Coordination/Governance)*

*Private Higher Education*
House Bill 5316, defeated, would have had all state funds allocated to private institutions subject to auditing by state auditors.

*Private Higher Education*

*Student Assistance (see also Coordination/Governance and Tuition and Fees)*
Public Act 259: Vetoed by the governor, made financial assistance available to those whose class rank and SAT scores are not the highest and would not receive financial aid; financial assistance would be available to those with the greatest need as long as they have academic potential.

*Student Aid*

*Tuition and Fees*
Substitute House Bill 5055 (Public Act 266): Increases the waiver of tuition in public institutions for Vietnam veterans from 50 per cent to 100 per cent.

*Tuition: Veterans Waivers*

House Bill 5147 (Public Act 282): Waives full tuition for persons age 62 and over to make it financially feasible for them to attend public institutions of higher education.

*Waivers for Elderly*

Senate Bill 371: Permits the boards of the state system of higher education units to extend payment of tuition and fees over a period of a term or semester and not require a lump sum payment in advance of the period.

*Extended Payment*

House Bill 5731, defeated, would have provided Vietnam veterans attending private colleges in this state the same benefits as those veterans who are attending public institutions.

*Veterans Aid*

*Miscellaneous*
Substitute House Bill 5105 (Special Act 111): Establishes a commission on the educational and informational uses of cable telecommunications.

*Telecommunications*

Substitute Senate Bill 375 (Public Act 274): Establishes an Office of Veterans Affairs for Education.

*Veterans Affairs*

Substitute House Bill 5050 (Public Act 331): Establishes a system of teacher certification based on demonstrated competency.

*Certification*

Three other bills were defeated: Senate Bill 417, to provide for interim administrative councils during the formative stages of a new higher education center; Senate Bill 418, to clarify the authority of the Board of Trustees of State Colleges to provide undergraduate professional programs; and House Bill 5148, to provide a more adequate level of funding for occupational training programs.

*Higher Education Center*

*Professional and Occupational Programs*

## DELAWARE

Delaware State College
Dover, Delaware 19901
Luna I. Mishoe, President

The Delaware 197 General Assembly, meeting for the 127th session, convened January 17 and adjourned June 30. Of major importance to higher education needs in Delaware was the creation of the Postsecondary Education Commission. (Bill numbers were not reported.)

*Appropriations*

*Appropriations/Finance*
The 1974-75 appropriation for Delaware State College was $5,347,569. The University of Delaware had requested $5 million for the construction of a new life sciences building, but the bill was defeated in the General Assembly.

*New State Commission*

*Coordination/Governance*
Executive Order 47: Created the Postsecondary Education Commission, the "1202 Commission," charged to carry out the comprehensive study of public postsecondary educational resources. The commission, consisting of 11 members, appointed by the governor, will represent the postsecondary institutions in the state plus be representative of the general public.

*Retirement*

*Faculty/Employees*
Legislation was enacted to modify the state pension law to allow professional members of the University of Delaware with five or more years to elect to remain in the state pension plan or enter into Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equities Fund.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Commission on Postsecondary Education
1329 E Street, N.W., Suite 1023
Washington, D.C. 20004
Mrs. Ettyce H. Moore, Executive Secretary

The 93rd Congress passed the "District of Columbia Public Postsecondary Education Reorganization Act," which will become effective July 1, 1975, unless repealed by the newly elected Council of the District of Columbia.

*Consolidated University*

*Coordination/Governance*
House Resolution 15643: Consolidates all existing public postsecondary education institutions into the University of the District of Columbia, and establishes a 15-member Board of Trustees to replace two existing boards. The bill designates the university as the District land-grant institution, authorizes resident and nonresident fees, establishes faculty and employee salary and benefit scales and authorizes the board to prepare and submit annual operating budgets to the mayor and council for approval.

## FLORIDA

State University System of Florida
107 West Gaines Street, Suite 210
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
Robert B. Mautz, Chancellor

Division of Community Colleges
Department of Education
107 West Gaines Street, Suite 300
Tallahassee, Florida 32304
Lee Henderson, Director

The 1974 session of the Florida legislature convened April 2 and adjourned May 31 after appropriating record amounts for the operations of state universities and community colleges and establishing guidelines for collective bargaining by public employees, including those in higher education.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Faculty and Employees)*
Appropriations Bill: Appropriates $256.6 million in general revenue funds for the state universities, up 17 per cent over 1973, and $145.7 million for the community colleges, an increase of 20 per cent over last year.

*Capital*

In the capital outlay area, the legislature provided $43.4 million in bond and general revenue funds for the state universities and $40.3 million in bond and general revenue funds for the community colleges.

*Bond Referendum*

House Joint Resolution 2289: Authorized a public vote in the November 1974 general election for continuing bonding authority for buildings for state universities, community colleges and vocational-technical centers beyond June 30, 1975.

*Faculty:*

*Faculty and Employees*
The appropriations bill included funds to give all state career service employees a pay

adjustment of $504 for the year plus regular merit increases of 4 per cent. Funds were provided for a 5 per cent pay adjustment for faculty, administrative and professional employees in the State University System. The state will assume the employee 4 per cent contribution to the Florida Retirement System for all state employees, including all employees in the system. *Salary Raises* *Retirement*

House Bill 2028: Sets guidelines for collective bargaining by public employees, effective January 1, 1975. A collective bargaining commission has been appointed. The bill includes a right-to-work provision, defines certain supervisory and managerial personnel, requires binding arbitration in the settlement of grievances; requires public meetings on negotiations; and carries no-strike provisions which would penalize striking unions and union officials with daily fines. *Collective Bargaining*

*Private Higher Education*
Included in the appropriations to the State University System was $3.2 million for the acquisition of New College, a private liberal-arts college in Sarasota, and $1.1 million for the operation of the college. After July 1, 1975, the campus will be operated as a unit of the University of South Florida at the upper-level and graduate areas, and some private operations may be continued if sufficient private funds can be raised by New College. *Acquisition of Private College*

*Student Assistance*
Student assistance grants for public and private colleges, universities and community colleges were boosted from $3.6 million to $4.3 million. In addition, $2.5 million was appropriated for the student loan program, financed from the community college and university student registration fees. *Student Aid*

*Tuition and Fees*
A new fee schedule, proposed by the Board of Regents university system, became effective September 1974 due to failure of the legislature to act upon it, and assesses fees on the basis of student credit-hours instead of the lump sum charge made previously. The new schedule provides a straight fee charge of $13 per credit hour for undergraduates, $16.50 for graduate students and $24 for nonresidents, in addition to the registration fee. Each university is authorized to establish a separate health fee not to exceed $10 per student per quarter to be used solely to provide health services. *New Fee Schedule*

## GEORGIA

Regents of the University System
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
George L. Simpson, Jr., Chancellor

The 1974 Georgia General Assembly met from January 14 to February 26 and, despite what was expected to be a short session, enacted a great deal of legislation that concerned higher education in Georgia.

*Appropriations/Finance*
House Bill 1377: The general appropriations bill provides total appropriations of $259,347,207 for the Board of Regents and its institutions. *Appropriations*

House Bill 1351: Authorizes the State Insurance and Hazard Reserve Fund to execute contracts for the installation of approved fire-protection systems for all state properties. *Fire Protection*

*Campus Unrest*
House Bill 1763: Extends the arrest jurisdiction of security personnel of the university system to a point within 500 yards of any Regents' property. *Campus Security*

*Community/Junior Colleges*
House Resolution 549/Senate Resolution 296: Requests the Board of Regents to elevate Kennesaw Junior College to the status of a four-year college. *Junior College Elevation*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*
Senate Bill 672: Provides an "Adequate Program for Education in Georgia," a comprehensive bill updating the "Minimum Foundation Program for Education Act" passed several years ago. The legislation covers financing, minimum standards, etc. for public education. *Foundation Program*

*Faculty and Employees*
House Bill 1291: Requires each state agency to establish its own procedures to determine whether prospective employees are "subversive persons" or whether there are reasonable grounds to believe that such persons are subversive. *Subversive Persons*

House Bill 1365: Makes procedural changes to the Teachers Retirement Act to allow members to submit applications for retirement 180 days ahead of the effective date. *Retirement*

Senate Bill 535: Permits members of the Teachers Retirement System to retire with 31 or more years of creditable service, regardless of their age.

*Health Professions*

*Health Fields: Dental Clinics*
Senate Bill 498: Amends Georgia Code to delete the requirement that dental college clinics be located in the county in which such school or college is located.

*Veterinary Scholarships*
Senate Bill 574: Authorizes the State Scholarship Commission to grant scholarships to doctor of veterinary medicine candidates who agree to practice in rural areas.

*Licensure*
Senate Bill 612: Changes provisions relating to the governing of licensure and practice of medicine in Georgia.

*Student Aid*
*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions)*
Senate Bill 564: Provides an increase in the amount of grants to students attending colleges and universities within the state from $400 to $600 per academic year under certain conditions.

*Miscellaneous*

*Resale of Athletic Tickets*
House Bill 1299: Repeals an earlier act prohibiting resale of tickets to athletic contests of public institutions of the system; penalties provided only where the resale price exceeds the price printed on the ticket.

*Military Credit*
House Bill 1437: Restricts credit for military service to active duty during World War I and II, the Korean War or any period of national emergency.

## HAWAII

University of Hawaii
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Fujio Matsuda, President

The 1974 session of the Hawaii legislature convened January 16 and adjourned April 11. The legislative push towards the creation of a postsecondary commission highlighted the developments that affected higher education in Hawaii.

*Appropriations: New Programs*
*Appropriations/Finance (see also Miscellaneous)*
House Bill 1378 (Act 188): Appropriates $382,000 in general revenues to fund such new programs as a Filipino studies program, to hire new counselors, to expand the women's studies program, and to develop a curriculum for paraprofessionals in law.

*Supplements*
House Bill 2374 (Act 218): Enacts the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1974, which includes an appropriation of $1,587,100 in supplemental funds to the University of Hawaii, and authorizes an additional $84,379,970 in capital improvements for the university.

*Futures Study*
Senate Bill 1409 (Act 184): Appropriates $100,000 to help fund the Hawaii Research Center for Futures study.

*Research Fund*
Senate Bill 2024 (Act 189): Establishes a university research and training revolving fund in an effort to fund additional training for the purposes of receiving increased amounts of grants and contracts for research.

*Community/Junior Colleges*

*Community College Concern*
House Resolution 26: Requests the governor to assure that community college interests are strongly represented on the Board of Regents at all times through the appointment of persons with an expressed concern for the community colleges.

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*

*Coordination: New Commission*
House Bill 1548 (Act 193): Establishes a State Postsecondary Education Commission; membership consists of members of the university Board of Regents and four others appointed by the governor. The president of the university will be the administrative officer, although the commission may appoint staff members.

*Vocational Council*
House Bill 2137 (Act 192): Makes the president of the University of Hawaii, rather than the vice-president for community colleges, an ex-officio member of the Vocational Education Coordinating Advisory Council.

*Faculty: Benefits for Widowers*
*Faculty and Employees*
House Bill 89 (Act 118): Grants widowers of a member of the Public Employees' Retirement System, killed in an accident while in actual performance of duty, the same benefits as presently granted to widows.

House Bill 2865, vetoed by the governor, would have made it possible for public

employees to move laterally from one position to another without change of credit of benefits accrued.

*Lateral Moves*

*Health Professions*

Senate Resolution 88 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 18: Requests the schools in Hawaii concerned with health education and the Education Council of the university to present to the legislature recommendations for establishing standards for continuing education for health professionals.

*Continuing Health Education*

Senate Resolution 163 and House Resolution 331: Requests the school of medicine to conduct a study of, and prepare plans for, a state medical examiner system.

*State Medical Examiner*

*Nontraditional Programs*

Senate Resolution 14 and 51: Requests the University of Hawaii to conduct a program analysis to determine whether a Filipino studies program should be established (see Appropriations/Finance).

*Filipino Studies*

Senate Resolution 23: Requests the university to establish a chair for peace.

*"Chair for Peace"*

*Student Assistance*

Senate Bill 1536 (Act 161): Increases several student-assistance programs' funds, including the Regents tuition waivers, the state scholarship program and makes the one-semester Merit Scholarship renewable.

*Student Aid*

*Tuition and Fees*

Senate Bill 2024 (Act 189): Mandates the university to allow resident senior citizens 60 years of age or older to enroll in regular credit courses at any campus without payment of tuition or fees.

*Free Tuition for Elderly*

Senate Bill 323 (Act 185): Sets the minimum nonresident tuition fee at no less than two times the undergraduate resident tuition fee at the Manoa campus.

*Nonresident Fees*

*Miscellaneous*

House Bill 1387 (Act 191): Mandates the Board of Regents to establish a program of tropical agriculture at the university's Hilo campus and to offer a baccalaureate program beginning September 1975.

*Tropical Agriculture*

The legislature passed a number of bills dealing with energy research at the University of Hawaii. Included in these are: House Bill 2376 (Act 235) which appropriates $55,000 for planning the structure and subsequent operation of the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute to be established at the Manoa campus; House Bill 3097 (Act 236) which creates a State Natural Energy Laboratory under direction of a consortium consisting of the university and other state agencies; Senate Concurrent Resolution 1, which requests the President of the United States to release and make available federal funds for use in conducting geothermal research; and Senate Resolution 114, which requests the university to conduct research into the uses or potential uses of solar energy in Hawaii.

*Energy Research*

Senate Resolution 306: Requests the regents to take appropriate measures to ensure adequate short-term and long-term physical facilities for the school of law at the Manoa campus.

*Law School*

Senate Resolution 198: Requests the University of Hawaii to provide space for establishment of child-care centers on all campuses where such space may be appropriate and available.

*Child-Care Centers*

Senate Resolution 175: Condemns the offers by persons or organizations to prepare and sell academic papers and materials for use by students.

*Sale of Academic Papers*

## IDAHO

State Board of Education
614 West State Street, Annex #2
Boise, Idaho 83720
Milton Small, Executive Director for Higher Education

The Idaho legislature convened for its 1974 session on January 14, and adjourned March 30. The only significant development for higher education was the funding of the tristate veterinary medicine education program, which will enable Idaho students to attend the Washington State University school of veterinary medicine. Idaho's contribution to this program will include clinical experience for fourth-year students in one of the large food-animal centers located in southern Idaho.

*Veterinary Education*

The most important developments for higher education came during the reorganization of Idaho governmental agencies. The State Board of Education was revised and assumed new duties, one of which duties was to act as the State Postsecondary Education Commission.

*Government Reorganization*

*Graduate Program Review*

One of the first functions of the board was a complete review of existing graduate programs in the state and a series of conferences to discuss the problem of duplication and overlapping among institutions of higher education.

*Tenure*

*Budgeting*

Other actions by the board included adoption of a new tenure policy including periodic competency reviews and inclusion of students in the evaluation process. The board also hopes to complete plans for a higher education uniform budgeting and accounting system and management information system. (Bill numbers for the above actions were not available.)

## ILLINOIS

Board of Higher Education
119 South Fifth Street
500 Reisch Building
Springfield, Illinois 62701
James M. Furman, Executive Director

The 1974 session of the Illinois General Assembly convened on January 9 and recessed July 12 until November 7. The major areas that affected higher education included the community colleges and the continuation of interest in funding private higher education.

*Appropriations: Educational Television*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Community/Junior Colleges and Health Professions)*
Senate Bill 1081: Appropriates $800,000 for the construction of an educational television station by Western Illinois University.

*Retirement*

Senate Bill 1270: Appropriates $159,200 from the State Pension Fund to the board of the State Universities Retirement System for fiscal year 1975.

Senate Bill 1424: Appropriates $384,013,339 to the Capital Development Board for permanent improvements for various state agencies for 1975-76.

*Capital*

House Bill 2264: Appropriates $89.1 million to the Board of Governors of State Colleges and Universities for ordinary and contingent expenses and permanent improvements.

*Operating*

House Bill 2274: Appropriates $240.5 million to the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois for 1975-76.

House Bill 2286: Appropriates $95.4 million to the Illinois Community College Board for fiscal year 1975.

House Bill 2298: Appropriates $94.1 million to the Board of Regents for 1975-76.

House Bill 2357: Appropriates $98.8 million for expenses for Southern Illinois University for fiscal year 1975.

House Bill 2415: Appropriates $24.2 million to the Board of Higher Education for 1975-76.

*Student Aid*

House Bill 2426: Appropriates $73,785,000 for expenses of the Illinois State Scholarship Commission for 1975-76.

*Capital*

House Bill 2717: Appropriates an additional $705,000 to the Capital Development Board for capital grants for Carl Sandburg Community College.

*Beef Evaluation*

House Bill 2804: Appropriates $100,000 for a beef evaluation station at the Southern Illinois University Carbondale campus.

*Presidents' Homes*

House Resolution 289: Directs the Legislative Investigating Commission to initiate and to conduct an inquiry into the expenditure of state funds for the construction of residences for presidents of certain public higher education institutions.

*Occupational Education*

Senate Bill 1335 and Senate Bill 1336, both pending, appropriate $7.2 million for the expenses of the Board of Vocational Education and Rehabilitation to pay differential costs of occupational education programs.

*Interns*

*Eastern Illinois University*

Two bills that failed passage were House Bill 1990, appropriating $25,000 to the Board of Governors for a staff intern program for legislators, and House Bill 2055, appropriating $904,211 for personal services and $920,120 for contractual services to the Board of Governors for Eastern Illinois University.

*Community Colleges: New Campuses*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance and Private Higher Education)*
Senate Bill 1289: Amends the Public Community College Act to provide an alternative 20 per cent increase in head-count enrollment for the existing requirement that a new branch

or campus of a community college district must increase the area and population of the existing district by at least 20 per cent if the district is to receive expansion funds.

Senate Bill 1402: Permits community college districts in cities having populations of 500,000 or more to issue bonds up to $20 million without city council approval or referendum. — *Bond Issues*

Senate Bill 1486: Permits nonresident students of a community unit school district to have tuition paid by the high-school district in which he lives. — *Nonresidents*

Senate Bill 1567: Appropriates an additional $1,290,000 to the Community College Board to pay flat-grant apportionment and non-business occupational/technical claims. — *Appropriation*

House Bill 2168: Adds to tax exemption property of public community college districts not leased or otherwise used for profit. — *Tax Exemption*

House Bill 2235 (pending) amends the Public Community College Act to require the board, when a teacher requests, to withhold from pay professional organizations, dues. — *Faculty Dues*

House Bill 2670 (pending) makes junior college districts responsible for special education for handicapped persons between the ages of 18 and 21. — *Handicapped Education*

Senate Bill 277, which failed, would have provided that flat-rate grants shall be not less than 50 per cent of the average statewide operating costs. — *State Grants*

*Coordination/Governance*
Several bills are still pending: (1) Senate Bill 1226, creates a board of trustees for Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville; (2) Senate Bill 1366, provides for joint agreements among school districts and a community college district to acquire and improve sites; (3) Senate Bill 1392, changes governance of the East St. Louis College to a seven-member board appointed by the governor; and (4) House Bill 2427, provides for three new members of the Board of Higher Education who are members of boards of community college districts. — *Governance*

House Bill 1340, which failed, would have created a seven-member commission for instruction by technology assistance. — *Technology*

*Faculty and Employees (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
House Bill 448, defeated, would have created an act giving teachers and other education employees the right to join unions; provided for collective bargaining and binding arbitration. — *Collective Bargaining*

*Health Professions (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Senate Bill 1620: Appropriates $60,000 to the Board of Higher Education for grants to public and private medical schools for supervised clinical training to applicants who have studied at foreign medical schools. — *Health Fields: Foreign Students*

Senate Joint Resolution 65: Urges medical schools to set admissions policy to encourage service in areas of need within Illinois. — *Admissions*

House Resolution 168: Requests the House Committee on Higher Education to compile a list of public institutions of higher education with health education programs and to conduct a survey of activity in those institutions to encourage the education of students most inclined to practice in the state. — *Health Education Study*

House Bill 2805, which failed, appropriated $400,000 to the Department of Public Health for loans to students in health professions. — *Student Loans*

*Private Higher Education (see also Health Professions and Student Assistance)*
Senate Bill 917: Provides for a change in formula for funding private junior colleges under the Financial Assistance Act for Nonpublic Institutions of Higher Learning. — *Private Education: Formula Funding*

House Bill 2876 (pending) appropriates $181,527 to the Board of Higher Education for grants to 35 nonpublic institutions of higher learning and $103,900 for pro-rata grants for fiscal year 1974. Other bills still in committee include Senate Bill 1406, which permits the State Scholarship Commission to provide assistance to students attending proprietary schools approved or accredited by a state agency, and House Bill 639, which requires institutions receiving funds under the Illinois Financial Assistance Act for Nonpublic Institutions of Higher Learning to maintain open employment policies and changes the requirements to race, creed and color. — *Grants to Colleges*; *Proprietary Students*; *Discrimination*

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions)*
House Bill 2287: Authorizes the State Scholarship Commission to administer federal student aid funds, extends state scholarship entitlements of students to a fifth academic year, and extends eligibility for grants to part-time students and authorizes half-grants to certain part-time students. — *Student Aid: State Commission*

*Student Employment*

*Scholarships*

*Student Commission Member*

Senate Bills 1410 and 1411, which are pending, create the Student Employment Assistance Act and appropriate almost $6 million to the Board of Higher Education for grants under the act. House Bill 806, also pending, amends the Higher Education Student Assistance Law; the amendments would provide state scholarships for enrollment in private trade schools and for part-time students generally, delete requirements that scholarships cannot be renewed after four years worth of payments, limit the total number of scholarships to be awarded to 10 per cent of the number of seniors graduating from Illinois high schools, and add one student to the State Scholarship Commission and decrease public members to three.

*Veterans Aid*

*National Guard Aid*

House Bill 1632, which failed, would have replaced the veterans' scholarship section in the school code with a section on veterans' educational opportunity grants for undergraduate study. House Bill 2118, still in committee, provides that any person with one-year service in the Illinois National Guard may attend any public higher education institution tuition free for up to four years of full-time study during continuation of his guard service.

*Tuition and Fees*

*Tuition: Increases*

Senate Resolution 325: Urges governing agencies of state colleges and universities to refrain from tuition increases and to rescind any increases already adopted for the 1974-75 school year.

*Study*

House Resolution 510: Directs the Committee on Higher Education to create a special house subcommittee of six members to study fees collection and disbursement and the relationship between fees and tuition and total expenditures in state-supported institutions of higher education.

*Tuition Notes*

*Fees as Income*

*Tuition Credit*

Bills still pending include: (1) House Bill 619, which would require students at junior colleges, colleges and universities to sign notes for the amount of education subsidy attributable to the student from state appropriations for higher education; (2) House Bill 2449, to include student fees among the income received by state colleges and universities under jurisdiction of the Board of Governors or by the universities under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents; and (3) House Bill 2641, to provide a credit of the lesser of $100 or the actual amount of tuition paid for attendance at any school against tax.

*Miscellaneous*

*Health-Care Services*

House Resolution 279: Requests the president of each state-supported institution of higher learning to submit to the chairman of the House Committee on Higher Education a report on the extent of preventive health-care services being offered to students; the committee is to take actions to correct any deficiencies in this area.

*National Fire Academy*

House Resolution 769: Urges Congress to establish a national fire academy at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

## INDIANA

Commission for Higher Education
143 West Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46202
Richard Gibb, Commissioner for Higher Education

The second session of the 1973-74 Indiana General Assembly convened on January 7, 1974 and adjourned February 15. All major legislation pertaining to higher education in Indiana, including capital and operating appropriations, was introduced in the first session of the legislature.

## KANSAS

Board of Regents
Merchants National Bank Tower
800 Jackson, No. 1416
Topeka, Kansas 66612
Max Bickford, Executive Officer

The Kansas legislature convened on January 8, 1974, for a session which was limited to 60 calendar days. This session included bills held over from the 1973 session as well as new proposals. The legislature recessed from March 18 until March 26 when it returned for two days to consider the 5.5 per cent classified salary range adjustment and the omnibus bill. The session adjourned April 3.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance*

House Bill 1966: The general appropriations bill for fiscal year 1975. General funds for the Board of Regents and seven agencies under its jurisdiction totaled over $117.7 million, up nearly $2.3 million from the governor's recommendation. Principal increases

are in salary funds, and includes funding of $311,442 for women's intercollegiate athletics.

*Salary Increases Women's Athletics*

House Bill 1921: Supplemental appropriations in 1974 of $111,000 to Wichita State University from the Educational Building Fund.

*Supplemental*

House Bill 2024: Supplemental appropriations and transfers for fiscal year 1974; provides for additional general revenue supplemental appropriations totaling $1,121,777 for FICA increases, enrollment adjustments, unusual heating costs and other miscellaneous items.

House Bill 2046: Capital improvement appropriations for fiscal years 1975 and 1976; provides for capital improvements of $3,721,000 in 1975 and $4.3 million in 1976 from the general fund for Kansas and Wichita State Universities; also provides capital improvements of $4,827,521 in 1975 and $10,970,000 in 1976 from the Educational Building Fund.

*Capital*

Senate Bill 725: Authorizes revolving funds for each institution.

*Revolving Funds*

House Bill 2059: The omnibus appropriation bill approves funds for the Allen Field House, the Kansas State University power plant, contracted agreements in optometry education established by the Board of Regents and other miscellaneous items.

*Omnibus Bill*

Senate Bill 613, which failed, authorized a pilot study at Emporia State college to reduce number of monthly individual pay warrants. Senate Bill 56, which also did not pass, provided for a legislative coordinating council to study per pupil and administrative-teacher cost ratios.

*Pay Warrants*

*Cost-Ratio Study*

*Community/Junior Colleges*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 113, which failed, would have provided for a legislative study of the advisability of placing community-junior colleges under the Board of Regents. Senate Bill 801, also defeated, provided for the dissolution of community-junior colleges, transferred their management to the regents and changed the name of junior colleges to community colleges.

*Two-year Colleges: Change of Governance*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*

Senate Bill 1012: Establishes the Legislative Educational Planning Committee (1202 commission).

*Coordination: New Commission*

House Bill 1624: Provides for the regents to be paid compensation of $35 for each meeting day of actual attendance.

*Regents' Compensation*

House Bill 1814: Changes the name of Kansas State Teachers College to Emporia Kansas State College.

*Name Change*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 76, which failed, provided for the regents to serve overlapping terms not to exceed six years.

*Regents' Terms*

*Faculty and Employees (see also Appropriations/Finance)*

Senate Bill 995: Provides for all state employees and officers to receive biweekly pay.

*Faculty: Biweekly Pay*

Senate Bill 1000: Provides for purchase of liability insurance to cover all state officers, employees and agents.

*Liability Insurance*

House Bill 1853: Expands the Board of Regents tax-sheltered program to all persons employed by the institutions (was limited only to faculty).

*Tax-Shelter*

House Bill 2054: Provides for 5.5 per cent increases in compensation for all civil-service pay ranges.

*Salary Raises*

Senate Bill 848, which failed, established the position of "distinguished professor" at each of the colleges and universities.

*New Chair*

*Health Professions*

House Bill 2041: Allows the Board of Regents to contract for guaranteed admission and enrollment in certain dentistry and optometry programs outside the regents' institutions and the state.

*Health Fields: Dentistry/Optometry Contracts*

Two measures failed: Senate Concurrent Resolution 118 providing for a special legislative study of nursing programs in Kansas; and Senate Concurrent Resolution 61 providing for a legislative study concerning regionalization of health services in state.

*Nursing*

*Health Services*

*Student Assistance (see also Tuition and Fees)*

House Bill 2042: Provides enabling legislation to award fellowships and scholarships for graduate students at regents' institutions.

*Graduate Student Aid*

*Tuition:*

*Tuition and Fees*
Senate Bill 826: Authorizes charging resident tuition and fees to all graduates of Haskell Junior College.

*National Guard/ Vietnam*

House Bill 1786, which failed, would have allowed reimbursement of 50 per cent of tuition and fees to certain members of the Kansas National Guard attending regents' institutions. Senate Bill 848, also defeated, would have provided for tuition and fees waivers for dependents of persons killed in action in Vietnam.

*Architects*

*Miscellaneous*
Senate Bill 994: Declares state policy regarding architectural contracts and services and provides for the appointment of architects by a committee rather than by the governor.

*Women's Athletics*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 85, which passed the senate but is pending in the house, urges the Board of Regents to change policies to eliminate the disparity between men's and women's athletics.

*Convictions*

*Honorary Degrees*

Three additional bills failed to pass: House Bill 1622, making alteration of scholarship records for eligibility for athletic or other extracurricular activities a Class C misdemeanor; House Bill 1651, declaring a student ineligible for competitive athletics upon conviction of a felony; and House Bill 1691 placing determination of all programs and awards in the regents and ending the awarding of honorary degrees merely on the basis of financial contribution.

## LOUISIANA

State Board of Regents
P. O. Box 44362, Capitol Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
William Arceneaux, Commissioner of Higher Education

*New Constitution and New Coordinating Board*

The 1974 session of the Louisiana legislature met from May 13 to July 12 and passed a great deal of statutory material dealing with higher education. In addition, the voters adopted a new state constitution effective January 1, 1975. The governor, in an effort to deal with the transition set up by the new constitution, called a special 10-day session to deal with the necessary changes of immediate urgency. The new constitution provided substantive changes in the administration of higher education. The Coordinating Council for Higher Education became the Louisiana Board of Regents with general supervisory duties.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance*
House Bill 564 (Act 15): The General Appropriations Act for 1974-75. Included in the bill was a total appropriation of $117,128,000 for the Louisiana State University system, $109,480,117 for the institutions formerly under the State Board of Education and $238,874 for the operation of the Coordinating Council (now the Board of Regents).

*Capital*

House Bill 960 (Act 25): The omnibus capital outlay bill, with a total expenditure of over $35 million. Major projects include athletic facilities at Northeast Louisiana University and Northwestern State University, facilities at Louisiana State at Shreveport and the University of New Orleans and new buildings and renovations at the University of Southwestern Louisiana.

*Medical School Bonds*

Senate Bill 462 (Act 32): Authorizes $12 million in bonds for the Louisiana State University medical center, to be taken from the Bond Security and Redemption Fund.

*Tax Exemption*

House Bill 74 (Act 186): Exempts staff and student meals at educational institutions from state sales taxes.

*Bond Issues*

House Bill 262 (Act 221): Authorizes the State Bond Commission to issue $1.2 million in bonds for Louisiana State University for its new sheep, swine and poultry building, judging arena with bleachers and parking at Baton Rouge campus.

*Racing Fees*

House Bill 1712 (Act 512): Authorizes the distribution of racing fees to include $175,000 annually to the State Board of Education with $100,000 for Southeastern Louisiana University and $75,000 for Delgado College for capital improvements.

*Bond Issues*

Senate Bill 726 (Act 698): Authorizes $1.8 million in state bonds with $600,000 for the University of Southwestern Louisiana and $1.2 million for McNeese State University for athletic and academic facilities at each school.

*Coordination: Adult/Community Education*

*Coordination/Governance*
House Bill 1736 (Act 43): Establishes the Division of Adult and Community Education in the State Department of Education.

*College Name Change*

House Bill 37 (Act 179): Authorizes the changing of the name of Grambling College to Grambling State University.

*Faculty and Employees*

House Bill 309 (Act 237): Extends credit in the Teacher Retirement System for substitute teaching. — *Faculty: Retirement*

House Bill 390 (Act 248): Amends the Louisiana School Employees Retirement System to provide vesting after 10 years, to insure return of employees' contributions, to increase the size of the board of trustees and to provide credit for military service.

House Bill 824 (Act 328): Amends the Louisiana State University Retirement System to provide credit for military service.

House Bill 858 (Act 339): Enacts sick leave for unclassified academic personnel in state colleges formerly under the State Board of Education. — *Sick Leave*

Senate Bill [illegible] (Act 602): Includes Vietnam service in the period of military service credited in the minimum salary schedule for teachers who entered service from teaching service. — *Military Service*

*Health Professions (see also Appropriations/Finance)* — *Medical Scholarships*

House Bill 460 (Act 258): Authorizes annual medical scholarships good for four years by Louisiana State University if the recipient pledges to work after graduation at an institution under the Department of Corrections for two years. A similar act is House Bill 962 (Act 360) which provides the same scholarship if the recipient pledges to work after graduation as a physician at the forensic unit of East Louisiana State Hospital for a two-year period. Both programs include tuition, registration, laboratory, athletic, medical and other fees, and may include a stipend.

*Private Higher Education (see also Student Assistance)* — *Scholarships for Private*

Senate Bill 693 (Act 695): Authorizes the State Department of Education to grant undergraduate scholarships up to $400 to qualified needy students to attend public or private higher education institutions in Louisiana.

*Student Assistance (see also Private Higher Education and Health Professions)* — *Student Aid: Incentive Grants*

Senate Bill 421 (Act 632): Empowers the Higher Education Assistance Commission to administer the federal-state student incentive grant program.

House Bill 479 (Act 262): Provides scholarships and free room and board at state colleges for children of full-time firefighters killed in the line of duty. — *Firemen's Dependents*

House Bill 915 (Act 353): Provides scholarships and free room and board at state colleges for children of commissioned full-time policemen and sheriff's deputies killed or disabled in the line of duty after January 1, 1973. — *Policemen's Dependents*

Senate Bill 419 (Act 630): Extends the program of guaranteed student loans for postsecondary students to public or private vocational, business or technical schools in Louisiana. — *Vocational Loans*

Senate Bill 420 (Act 631): Limits guaranteed loans to $1,500 per year for regular and $2,000 per year for graduate students up to a total of $7,500. — *Graduate Loans*

House Bill 1471 (Act 711): Provides scholarships and free room and board at state colleges for children of full-time sanitation workers killed or disabled in the line of duty. — *Sanitation Workers' Dependents*

House Bill 1 (Act 175): Exempts active members of the Louisiana National Guard of 17-30 years of age who are Louisiana high-school graduates from all higher education tuition charges for a 5-year period or until the bachelor's degree is earned. — *National Guard Exemption*

*Tuition and Fees (see Health Professions and Student Assistance)*

*Miscellaneous*

House Bill 558 (Act 148): Includes vocational-technical students as full-time students under family group health and accidental insurance policies. — *Vocational Students Insurance*

House Bill 80 (Act 190): Exempts donations to out-of-state educational institutions if reciprocal exemptions are allowed. — *Exempt Donations*

House Bill 529 (Act 269): Authorizes employment of college police officers to be commissioned by the Department of Public Safety with authority to carry arms and to be bonded at $10,000. After January 1, 1975, new employees must have completed the Basic Law Enforcement Training Academy at Louisiana State University or be otherwise trained and experienced. — *College Police*

House Bill 1407 (Act 472): Removes prohibition on hiring conscientious objectors for public employment. — *Conscientious Objectors*

House Bill 1520 (Act 492): Authorizes the State Board of Education and Louisiana State University board to develop a program of intercollegiate athletics for women. — *Women's Athletics*

## MAINE

University of Maine
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor, Maine 04401
Stanley L. Freeman, Acting Chancellor

A special session of the 106th Maine legislature was called by the governor in order to make needed appropriations, react to the energy crisis, implement recommendations of the Maine management and cost survey and enact other priority legislation. The special session was convened on January 2, 1974 and adjourned on March 22. Several important measures affecting postsecondary education were considered.

*Appropriations/Finance*

*Out-of-State Contracts*

*Private Higher Education Aid*

The following measures failed to pass: (1) Legislative Document 2251: Repealed two-year limitation on contracts between University of Maine and colleges outside of Maine to provide additional educational opportunities, and repealed requirements that such contracts be approved by the governor and council; (2) Legislative Document 2324: Extended emergency loans to Ricker College to meet debt service costs; and (3) Legislative Document 2333: Created a board for the preservation of private postsecondary education empowered to evaluate and aid by means of subsidies and loans private postsecondary institutions that serve a public, geographic or educational function not otherwise available in public institutions.

*Coordination/Governance*

*Governance: Vocational Education*

*Board of Education Replacement*

Legislative Document 2417, which was defeated, would have transferred responsibility for postsecondary vocational education from the Board of Education to the University of Maine, modified the membership of the Board of Trustees to include representatives of "vocational interests," and merged the organizations and facilities of the university and the state vocational technical institutes. Legislative Document 2432, also defeated, abolished the State Board of Education and created an Advisory Board of Education having advisory rather than policy-making or administrative powers.

*Postsecondary Commission*

The following measure was passed but vetoed: Legislative Document 2601: Created a Postsecondary Education Commission of Maine (1202 commission) vested with responsibility for planning and coordinating all postsecondary education, collecting statewide data, reviewing and evaluating all programs and budget requests, approving all degree- and certificate-granting institutions and administering certain state programs including the Higher Education Facilities Act and other federal programs. The governor vetoed this bill and established by executive order a temporary Postsecondary Education Commission which will recommend permanent legislation to the next legislature.

*Faculty/Employees*

*Classification of Employees*

Legislative Document 2247: Repeals a reference in previous law implying that University of Maine employees are unclassified employees of the state. The Attorney General has advised that university employees are not state employees.

## MARYLAND

Council for Higher Education
93 Main Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
Wesley N. Dorn, Director

The 1974 session of the Maryland General Assembly convened on January 9 and adjourned April 7. During the session, 104 bills were considered concerning higher education, of which only 26 passed both houses and were signed by the governor.

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Community/Junior Colleges and Private Higher Education)*

*Two-year Colleges: Formula Funding*

Senate Bill 883, referred to the Legislative Council for further study, would alter the description of certain community colleges for state financing by increasing the required number of full-time equivalent students from 500 to 1,000 in subdivisions of less than 55,000 population, rather than 50,000 population.

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance and Student Assistance)*

*Capital Loans*

House Bill 1619: Authorizes the county commissioners of Charles County to borrow not exceeding $2 million to finance the construction, acquisition, improvement or extension of the community colleges in that county.

*New Governing Boards*

Senate Bill 644: Creates the Hartford Community College Board of Trustees, separate from the Hartford Board of Education.

Senate Bill 803: Creates the Frederick County Community College Board of Trustees, separate from the Frederick Board of Education.

House Bill 1268: Provides for a nominating committee to select candidates for appointment to the board of Montgomery Community College. — *Board Members*

House Bill 1397: Provides for a revision in budget requirements for community colleges by including in the annual budget an operating budget, a capital budget and, when required by law, a long-term capital program. Local funds shall be appropriated from the local governing body of a county rather than the county commissioners or county council. — *Budget Requirements*

Senate Bill 478: Adds one student to the board of Anne Arundel County Community College, who is a resident of the county and a student in good academic standing at the college. — *Student Board Member*

Senate Bill 930: Authorizes the creation of a state debt of $8 million to supplement the financing of construction of community college buildings and facilities. — *Construction*

Senate Bill 795, referred to the Legislative Council for further study, requires the state to pay each community and regional college, on a pro rata basis, a supplemental sum equal to 20 per cent of the total amount to which the college is otherwise entitled for each full-time equivalent student enrolled in career-oriented, terminal, technical, vocational or semi-professional course to partially defray the additional expense of providing these specialized courses as required by law. — *Formula Funding for Specialized Courses*

House Bill 1051, which failed, would have, as recommended by the Council for Higher Education, made it possible for students to attend community colleges outside their own political subdivisions when space was available. — *Reciprocity*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*

House Bill 161: Provides that the Council for Higher Education shall be the state postsecondary education commission (1202). — *Coordination: 1202 Commission*

House Bill 491: Increases the membership of the University of Maryland board by adding two students from different campuses, each for a term of one year. — *Student Board Members*

House Bill 990: Creates a Board of Trustees for Chesapeake College of 8 members appointed by the governor with the consent of the house. — *New Board*

Senate Bill 782: Provides that the Board of Trustees of the State Colleges and the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland may carry comprehensive liability insurance to protect the board and the regents, their agents and employees and employees of any institution under their jurisdiction. — *Liability Insurance*

House Bill 1052, which failed, would have transferred accreditation functions from the Department of Education to the Council for Higher Education. — *Accreditation*

*Faculty and Employees*

Senate Bill 467: Provides state retirement coverage to employees of the University of Baltimore. — *Faculty: Retirement*

Senate Bill 735: Includes the contractual employees of the bookstore and snack bar of Salisbury State College in the merit system. — *Merit System*

*Health Professions*

House Joint Resolution 16: Requests the Council for Higher Education to review medical programs in other states to compare with those offered in Maryland, and to submit recommendations of any needed changes. — *Medical Education Review*

Senate Resolution 38: Recognizes the baccalaureate program instituted by the University of Baltimore for registered nurses, who, upon receiving sixty academic credits, may obtain a bachelor's degree. — *Nursing Degree Program*

*Private Higher Education*

Senate Bill 668/House Bill 1059: Provides for aid to nonpublic institutions. The annual apportionment to each institution is computed by multiplying the number of full-time equivalent students enrolled in the fall by an amount equal to 15 per cent of the state's per full-time equivalent pupil appropriation to the four-year public colleges. — *Aid to Private Education*

*Student Assistance*

House Bill 173: Authorizes students from the University of Maryland and the state colleges who are enrolled under the tuition waiver program to fulfill their obligations by teaching in certain alternate ways, because it has become increasingly difficult for graduates to find teaching opportunities in Maryland. — *Student Aid Tuition Waiver Repayment*

House Bill 1495: Alters criteria for scholarships to students eligible for acceptance or in good standing at St. Mary's College of Maryland. — *Scholarship Criteria*

Senate Bill 97: Eliminates reference to a particular sex regarding the children of disabled — *Firemen's Dependents*

or deceased volunteer firemen who attend institutions of higher education at the expense of the State Firemen's Association.

*Legislative Scholarships*

House Bill 494: Increases benefits for House of Delegates scholarships to include mandatory fees in addition to tuition charges.

*Firemen's Dependents*

House Bill 682: Increases the amount of aid to children of volunteer firemen or members of rescue squads killed in the line of duty from $500 to $700.

*Waivers for Elderly*

House Bill 1222: Allows the board of a community college to waive the tuition charge of persons 60 years or older who are residents of the state and the college's district.

*Reorganization of Student Aid*

Senate Bill 439/House Bill 323, both of which died, adopted the recommendation of the Council for Higher Education to reorganize student financial-aid programs into a coordinated system of student financial assistance based on the package approach.

*Miscellaneous*

*Student Teachers/ Interns Work*

House Bill 109: Allows for the arranging for classroom or administrative office experience for student teachers and interns; includes eligibility for comprehensive liability insurance and workmen's compensation coverage.

*Fire Service Training*

Senate Joint Resolution 7: Requests the governor to appoint a commission on fire services to determine the future role of the University of Maryland in the training of firemen and rescue squad members.

*Facilities Utilization*

Senate Joint Resolution 26: Requests the Council for Higher Education to conduct a feasibility study to determine the possible future utilization of the Charlotte Hall School for postsecondary educational programs.

*Confidentiality of Records*

Senate Bill 876, which failed, added provisions to the statute providing for confidentiality of students' records so that the council may be provided access for certain statutory purposes.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Higher Education
182 Tremont Street, 14th Floor
Boston, Massachusetts 02111
Patrick McCarthy, Chancellor

The 1974 session of the Massachusetts legislature met from January 2 to August 3. Because citizens other than the legislators may also introduce bills, a great deal of legislation was debated, including a number of bills concerning higher education.

*Appropriations: General Supplements*

*Appropriations/Finance*

There were four general bills pertaining to appropriations that concerned higher education: House Bill 1, the governor's general apprpriations act (Chapter 431); House Bill 6267 (Chapter 363), the first supplementary appropriations act; House Bill 6375 (Chapter 423), the second supplementary appropriations act; and House Bill 5202 (Chapter 422), the cost-of-living salary adjustment act.

*Salaries*

*Capital*

House Bill 6376 (Chapter 519): The capital outlay appropriations act. Although the governor item-vetoed 21 items, some of these were overridden by the legislature, including $8 million for Springfield Technical Community College, and $3 million for Middlesex Community College.

*Budget Hearings*

House Bill 6350 (Chapter 844): Provides for mandatory public hearings on institutional budgets by the office of the Secretary of Educational Affairs.

*Salary Increases*

House Bill 6618 (Chapter 855): A supplementary budget for the 1975 fiscal year, passed late in the session, provides for cost-of-living increases for the chancellor, the Commissioner of Education and others.

*Borrowing Power*

House Bill 6434 (Chapter 738): Regulates the borrowing power of the Lowell Technological Institute Building Authority; and House Bill 5616 (Chapter 154), regulates the borrowing power of the University of Massachusetts Building Authority.

*Construction Costs*

House Bill 6631 (Chapter 857): Allows equitable price adjustments to state departments and agencies when the cost of construction materials in contracts rise unusually.

*Taxation Studies*

House Bill 5964: Provides for a study of the taxation of student dormitories, of literary and educational institutions and property of all state colleges located in Boston.

House Bill 942: Adopts a study to remove tax exemptions on property of certain charitable organizations or educational institutions.

House Bill 423, defeated, ended the fiscal autonomy of the University of Massachusetts and all other state and community colleges. — *Fiscal Autonomy*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance and Student Assistance)* — *Two-year Colleges: Use of Term "Junior"*
House Bill 2560 (Chapter 782): Allows junior colleges in Massachusetts to remove the word "junior" from their name as long as a descriptive phrase is included with the name to distinguish the colleges from four-year colleges.

House Bill 6357/Senate Bill 896: Orders a study to update the master plan for community colleges. — *Master Plan*

Senate Bill 116 and Senate Bill 118, both of which died, required, respectively, the appointment of a student and a faculty member to the Regional Community College Board. Senate Bill 112, also defeated, provided reimbursement to cities and towns for one-half the cost of the operation of community colleges. — *Student/Faculty on Boards*; *Cost Reimbursement*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)* — *Coordination: Residency*
House Bill 3696 (Chapter 255): Requires the Board of Higher Education to prepare uniform forms of proof of residency of people who attend public institutions of higher education that require such proof of residency; establishes an advisory commission to advise the Board on what constitutes residency for admission purposes.

House Bill 1575 (Chapter 330): Allows former trustees of public institutions of higher education to hold unpaid positions at public institutions. — *Trustees as Employees*

House Bill 1927 (Chapter 577): Indemnifies trustees at all public institutions of higher education. — *Board Indemnification*

Senate Bill 1812 (Chapter 645): Establishes the position of State Director of Education. — *State Director*

Senate Bill 485, which was defeated, would have allowed employee representation on the boards of the University of Massachusetts and all state and community colleges. — *Employees on Boards*

*Faculty and Employees (see also Appropriations/Finance)* — *Faculty: Collective Bargaining*
Three bills were enacted to clarify the collective bargaining act adopted in 1973: Senate Bill 1582 (Chapter 354), defines managerial employees under the collective bargaining law; Senate Bill 1574 (Chapter 589), clarifies the duties of employee organizations in bargaining and the commission in binding arbitration; and House Bill 6289 (Chapter 526), further regulates collective bargaining by certain public employees.

House Bill 6538 (Chapter 835): Consolidates and reorganizes the Office of Administration and Finance by creating a division of employee relations and merging the Bureau of Personnel and the Division of Civil Service. — *Employee Relations*

Senate Bill 481, proposed by the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers but not enacted, prohibited administrative faculty from serving on the faculty advisory commission to the Board of State Colleges, and prohibited faculty organization officers possessing exclusive bargaining rights from serving on that commission. Other bills not enacted included a bill to repeal the loyalty oath taken by teachers, one to add certain provisions concerning maternity leave and pregnancy, and an act designed to grant public employees the right to strike. — *Other Collective Bargaining; Loyalty Oaths; Benefits*

*Health Professions*
House Bill 6237/Senate Bill 875 (Chapter 444): Authorizes the Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation to provide loans to medical students; 100 percent of the interest and up to 80 per cent of the loan will be paid by the state if the student practices from two to four years in Massachusetts after graduation. — *Health Fields: Medical Loans*

House Bill 6368 (Chapter 733): Creates a group practice plan for medical services at the University of Massachusetts medical school at Worchester. — *Group Practice*

Senate Bill 1460: Orders a study to be made of the need to establish a regional school of podiatric medicine at the University of Massachusetts medical school. — *Regional Podiatry School Study*

Senate Bill 1753 (Chapter 644): Provides for the conveyance of the Grafton State Hospital for the use as a veterinary school. — *Veterinary School*

House Bill 995, which died, would have provided for an investigation into the feasibility of awarding medical degrees in six years. Two bills that were defeated required students admitted to the University of Massachusetts medical school to sign an agreement that they will practice a certain amount of years in the state following graduation. — *Six-year M.D. Degrees*; *Practice Instate*

*Nontraditional Programs*
House Bill 2903/Senate Bill 1845 (pending): Establishes a television network at the University of Massachusetts. — *Television Network*

*Problems of Aging*

Senate Bill 17, defeated, established courses on the problems of aging and gerontology at Bridgewater State College and other schools.

*Private Higher Education*

*Private Higher Education*
House Bill 228, defeated, would have made an endowment of $1 million to Boston University to establish a department of voice and diction.

*Student Aid: Community College Scholarships*

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions)*
Senate Bill 1513 (Chapter 203) and Senate Bill 1533 (Chapter 520): Set up scholarship programs at Bristol and Lowell Community Colleges.

*New Loan Office*

House Bill 5786 (Chapter 78): Establishes the Massachusetts student loan office within the Board of Higher Education and sets its authority to make loans to students.

*Aid to Veterans and Their Dependents*

Senate Bill 492/House Bill 6443, which was defeated, extended the time an eligible veteran may receive educational assistance while attending state higher educational institutions. Other veteran-related bills that failed were: (1) Senate Bill 880 providing for certain expenses of higher education for children of Vietnam veterans, (2) Senate Bill 883 providing inclusion into the assistance act for children of 100 per cent wartime service-connected disabled veterans, and (3) House Bill 221, authorizing Vietnam veterans to attend summer sessions and evening classes tuition free.

*Aid to Handicapped and American Indians*

Senate Bill 903, which failed, would have provided that physically handicapped persons could enroll in postsecondary courses tuition free. House Bill 2158, also defeated, established full tuition scholarships to certain persons of American Indian descent who attended state institutions of higher education.

*Tuition Waivers: for Elderly; for Fire/Policemen; Tax Exemption*

*Tuition and Fees*
Senate Bill 13, one of over a dozen bills dealing with the same subject and all defeated, would have provided that persons over age 65 should not be charged tuition at any state college or community college. Senate Bill 115, also one of a number of defeated bills concerned with the same subject, provided free tuition for police officers and firefighters in police science and fire science programs. Senate Bill 742, which failed, would have provided income-tax exemptions for payment of certain tuitions.

*Tuition Rates*

House Bill 1196, also killed, would have established tuition rates at public institutions on the basis of one's ability to pay. House Bill 1770, which sparked a great deal of debate but did not pass, established tuition charges at state institutions based on the actual cost per student and mandated that scholarships be given only on the basis of need.

*Oil Refinery Study*

*Miscellaneous*
Senate Bill 93 (Chapter 377): Directs Lowell Technical Institute to make an investigation and study the economic effect and environmental impact of the construction of an oil refinery in the vicinity of Lowell and appropriates money for the study.

*Physical Education*

Senate Bill 113 (Chapter 645): Establishes the position of state director of physical education to coordinate physical education in all public educational institutions in the state.

*Discrimination*

House Bill 6067 (Chapter 344): Prohibits discrimination against married women.

*R.O.T.C. Credit*

House Bill 226, defeated, authorized the University of Massachusetts to grant academic credit for certain R.O.T.C. courses. House Bill 2628, which also failed, would have allowed students at public institutions of higher education to bargain collectively with the trustees of the institution.

*Student Bargaining*

## MICHIGAN

Department of Education
P.O. Box 420
Lansing, Michigan 48902
Robert Huxol, Associate Superintendent,
Bureau of Higher Education

The 1974 session of the Michigan legislature convened on January 9. At the outset, a number of bills concerning higher education were approved and signed by the governor. Toward the middle of the legislative session, the legislature changed its course and in a wave of fiscal austerity failed to enact a substantial number of bills. Important higher education legislation was affected including bills that would increase student financial assistance for registered nursing programs, dental schools, students with extreme financial need, medical schools, community colleges and additional tuition and scholarship grants.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*
Senate Bill 1132 (Public Act 227): The operating budget for institutions of higher education provided a total of $428 million of state funds.

Senate Bill 1137 (Public Act 232): Provides $26 million for capital outlay appropriations for institutions of higher education. *Capital*

*Community/Junior Colleges* *Two-year Colleges: Career Education*
House Bill 4422 (Public Act 97): Establishes a career education commission set up within the Department of Education to coordinate all programs in the state to give elementary-secondary students a wide choice of career information and alternatives.

Senate Bill 1136 (Public Act 231): Provides $5 million for construction appropriations at community and junior colleges. *Capital Budget*

Senate Bill 1133 (Public Act 228): Provides $74 million for the operating budgets of community and junior colleges. *Operating Budgets*

*Coordination/Governance* *Coordination: Students on Boards*
House Bill 6194 (Public Act 317): Removes the conflict-of-interest restriction and allows students to serve on the governing boards of colleges and universities. This measure, which was in response to the defeat of the constitutional amendment (see below), may be amended in the 1975 session to include community colleges as well.

Four constitutional amendments were proposed, but all four failed to be reported out for the November 1974 election. The four measures would have: placed student representation on governing boards (see above), deleted conflict-of-interest provisions and allowed students to serve on these boards, created a postsecondary commission and abolished the State Board for Public Community and Junior Colleges, and revised composition of governing boards of higher education institutions. *Constitutional Amendment: New State Commission; Changes in Governing Boards*

House Bill 6054, which died, would have made Shaw College of Detroit, a private college, a state school and renamed it Detroit State College. The measure will be reintroduced in the 1975 legislative session. *Private College to Public*

*Private Higher Education (see also Coordination/Governance)*
House Bill 4443 (Public Act 75): Appropriates funds for each nonpublic university based on the number of degrees awarded — $200 for each associate degree and $400 for each bachelor's and/or master's degree. *Aid to Private*

*Student Financial Assistance* *Student Aid: New Responsibilities*
House Bill 4955 (Public Act 19): Authorizes additional responsibility to the Higher Education Assistance Authority, including the authority to contract with lending institutions and other corporations.

Senate Bill 1018 (Public Act 44): Provides scholarships for children of servicemen missing in action. *Aid to MIA's Dependents*

Other measures that were considered but not passed were bills providing free community college tuition and fees for Michigan residents, providing tuition for members of the Michigan National Guard who attend institutions of higher education, setting up revolving loan funds for medical students and furnishing books to veterans attending institutions of higher education. *Tuition Waivers* *Medical Loans* *Veterans' Aid*

*Miscellaneous*
House Bill 5214 (Public Act 190) and House Bill 6112 (Public Act 180): These two bills amend the construction code defining a "barrier free design" as that which eliminates barriers and hindrances for the physically handicapped and setting up a special board within the Department of Labor to inspect all state buildings, including educationally related buildings, to make modifications in line with the new amendment. *Barrier Removal for Handicapped*

## MINNESOTA

Higher Education Coordinating Commission
550 Cedar Street, Suite 400
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
Richard C. Hawk, Executive Director

The 1974 session of the Minnesota legislature convened January 15, 1974 and adjourned March 29. Significant actions taken affecting postsecondary education institutions and the Higher Education Coordinating Commission are summarized below.

*Appropriations/Finance* *Appropriations: Capital*
House File 2928: Appropriates money for capital and related improvements for university and college purposes including the following:
- $400,000 for working drawings for $10 million law school building at the University of Minnesota, excluding site work and equipment;
- $30,000 for St. Paul library/learning resources center;
- $150,000 for University of Minnesota, Minneapolis campus, development study;

- $750,000 for construction and equipment for expansion of kidney dialysis unit at University of Minnesota hospitals;
- $40,000 for preparation of necessary plans phasing out lower campus at Mankato State College.

*Reciprocity*

House File 3140: Authorizes transfer of funds between Minnesota and Wisconsin for higher education reciprocity agreement, providing that an income-tax reciprocity agreement between the two states is in effect for period of time included under the higher education reciprocity agreement.

*Operating and Research*

Senate File 3580: Included in its many provisions are appropriations to University of Minnesota in addition to those made in 1973: $403,935 for maintenance and operations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1974 and $125,000 for general research for fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

*Vocational Education Funding*

House File 2996: Changes funding of postsecondary vocational-technical education from reimbursement of past expenditures to a current funding process. Beginning July 1, 1976, all vocational-aid payments, to the extent funds are available, shall be made based on approved budget for the current fiscal year.

*Coordination/Governance*

*Student Board Member*

House File 2876: Includes student or recent graduate of a state college as member of the State College Board for two-year term.

*Health Professions*

*Medical Student Loans*

Senate File 2736: Provides for loans to medical and osteopathy students who agree to practice in a rural community and authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds, amending a 1973 law. The program is administered by the Coordinating Commission.

*Chiropractors Licensure*

Senate File 1769: Prescribes minimum academic requirements and provides for licensure and renewal of licensure for chiropractors.

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions)*

*Student Aid: Dependents of POWs/MIAs*

House File 2323: Provides for free higher education for dependents of prisoners of war and persons missing in action; appropriates $10,000 to the commission for the purpose of paying tuition and other charges noted in the act.

*Foreign Students*

House File 2125: Authorizes institutions of higher education to grant resident status for foreign students for purpose of paying tuition after their first year in Minnesota, provides for an emergency scholarship fund and appropriates $80,000 to the commission for implementation.

*Miscellaneous*

*Discrimination*

House File 3347: Provides for biennial reports on percentages of men, women and minorities in professional programs in form prescribed by commission.

*Student Legal Services*

House File 2813: Authorizes student associations at all state colleges and the state college student association to expend money assigned to them to fund a legal counseling and service program for students.

## MISSISSIPPI

Board of Trustees of State Institutions
of Higher Learning
P. O. Box 2336
Jackson, Mississippi 39205
E. E. Thrash, Executive Secretary and Director

The Mississippi legislature met in session from January 8 through April 7, 1974. During the session, over 50 bills, directly or indirectly affecting higher education, were introduced. Of these, a number were approved including appropriations for operating purposes and support for student assistance, medical and dental education and research and development.

*Appropriations/Finance*

*Appropriations: Central Office*

Senate Bill 1945: Appropriates $297,274 for general operation and staffing of central office of Board of Trustees.

*Research*

Senate Bill 1948: Appropriates $382,993 for the maintenance of the Education and Research Center.

*Operating*

Senate Bill 1949: Appropriates $62,444,207 for general support and operating expenses of the public universities for 1974-75, an increase of 15.37 per cent over 1973-74.

*Forest Products*

Senate Bill 1993: Appropriates $394,012 for the Forest Products Utilization Laboratory.

*Extension*

Senate Bill 1996: Appropriates $7,116,900 for the Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service.

Senate Bills 1997 and 2536: Appropriates $5,719,672 and $350,000 for the Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station. — *Agriculture/Forestry*

Senate Bill 2500: Appropriates $514,559 to the Mississippi State Chemical Laboratory. — *Chemical Lab Research*

Senate Bill 2507: Appropriates $2,881,017 to the Mississippi Research and Development Center.

House Bill 783: Appropriates $110,000 for research dealing with catfish farming at Mississippi State University.

House Bill 1375: Appropriates $1,000,000 for research on the eradication of beavers at Mississippi State University.

House Bill 1388: Appropriates $75,000 to the University of Mississippi law center; matching funds for an Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant. — *Law Enforcement*

*Coordination/Governance*

House Bill 298: Changes the names of five state-supported senior colleges to universities. — *Colleges Name Change*

*Health Professions*

Senate Bill 1946: Appropriates $1,022,817 to the University of Southern Mississippi school of nursing. — *Health Fields: Nursing School*

Senate Bill 1947: Appropriates $1,132,128 for nursing scholarships and nursing faculty. — *Nursing Scholarships*

Senate Bill 2001: Appropriates $110,000 for continuing education at the University of Southern Mississippi school of nursing. — *Nursing School*

Senate Bill 2002: Appropriates $607,205 for pharmaceutical research laboratory at the University of Mississippi. — *Pharmaceutical*

Senate Bill 2003: Appropriates $650,884 for Mississippi University for Women school of nursing. — *Nursing*

Senate Bill 2432: Appropriates $7,495,000 for the University of Mississippi teaching hospital. — *Teaching Hospital*

Senate Bill 2433: Appropriates $7,225,000 for the University of Mississippi school of medicine. — *Medical School*

Senate Bill 2437: Appropriates $500,000 to the University of Mississippi dental school. — *Dental School*

Senate Bill 2441: Appropriates $845,875 to the University of Mississippi nursing school. — *Nursing*

House Bill 665: Appropriates $22,500 for the Medical Education Loan Fund. — *Medical Loans*

House Bills 727 and 907: Establishes a college of veterinary medicine at Mississippi State University, appropriates $146,500 for the college. — *Veterinary School*

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions)*

Senate Bill 1943: Appropriates $921,167 for the state's involvement in the various programs of the Southern Regional Education Board. — *Student Aid: Regional Programs*

Senate Bill 1944: Appropriates $283,729 for the Graduate and Professional Degree Scholarship Program. — *Graduate Scholarships*

Senate Bill 2524: Appropriates $5,707 for children of disabled law-enforcement officers or firemen. — *Police/Firemen Dependents*

## MISSOURI

Department of Higher Education
600 Clark Avenue
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Jack L. Cross, Commissioner of Higher Education

The 1974 session of the Missouri legislature began on January 9 and adjourned on May 15. Although a number of bills were introduced relating to the two- and four-year public and private institutions, other than the appropriations and financial measures only three were passed including one to restructure the executive branch as authorized under a November 1972 constitutional amendment.

*Appropriations/Finance*

House Bill 1007: Appropriated operating funds from general revenue for fiscal year — *Appropriations: Operating*

1974-75 for the following purposes and amounts:
- public senior institutions, $169,769,071;
- public junior colleges, $15,085,200;
- Department of Higher Education, $749,326;
- state aid for public libraries, $700,000; and
- state aid for the blind, $120,541.

*Capital*

House Bill 1009: Provided capital appropriations for public senior institutions of higher education for fiscal year 1974-75 in the amount of $23,889,900. Bill actually provided for an additional $296,000 which was item-vetoed.

*Tax Exemption*

Senate Bill 333: Exempted household goods, clothing and personal adornment items from taxation with lost revenue for junior college districts being reimbursed from general revenue.

*Increased Funding for 2-year Colleges*

Senate Bill 443: Provided for an increase in state financial support to public junior colleges and additional financial allocations for vocational courses in the two-year institutions. The bill was vetoed and the veto was subsequently upheld.

*Off-Campus Courses; Financial Reporting; Full State Funding; Tax Assessment*

Several other financial bills failed to pass, including: (1) House Bill 1759, requiring separate institutional financial reports for courses taught off-campus; (2) House Bill 1760, requiring public senior institutions to furnish a full financial report of all receipts and expenditures to the House Appropriations Committee; (3) House Bills 1066, 1067 and Senate Bill 400, providing full state funding for Missouri Southern and Missouri Western State Colleges; and (4) Senate Bill 550, which would have raised the amount of assessed valuation of a junior college district before mandatory reduction of the local tax rate would be required.

*Junior Colleges: Change of State Agency*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Senate Bill 1: Provides for the reorganization of the executive branch of government, including the transfer of the responsibility for public junior colleges from the State Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to the Department of Higher Education.

*College Police*

House Bill 917: Authorizes trustees of junior college districts to employ college police officers.

*Technical College To Public*

Defeated was House Bill 1788 making Linn Technical College a state-supported public two-year institution.

*Coordination: Reorganization of Executive Branch; New Board*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*
Senate Bill 1: Provides for the reorganization of the executive branch of state government including the replacement of the Commission on Higher Education by a constitutional Department of Higher Education under the direction of a nine lay-member coordinating board for higher education. Assigned to the department were public junior colleges, the State Library and the State Anatomical Board. The coordinating board was given power to approve all new degree programs, to set statewide policies relative to student residency, admissions and transfer, and to approve the creation of any new campus and/or residence center.

*Proprietary Regulation; Student Punishment; 4-year College; Athletics Television; Branch Centers*

A number of bills failed including: (1) House Bill 1003, providing for the regulation of proprietary institutions; (2) House Bill 1129, restricting corporal punishment of students; (3) House Bill 1373, making the Jackson County Residence Center a four-year university; (4) Senate Bill 374, prohibiting the telecasting of sold-out athletic events at the University of Missouri; and (5) Senate Bill 500, giving the regents of state colleges the authority to establish branch learning centers.

*Faculty: Workmen's Compensation*

*Faculty and Employees*
House Bill 417: Makes it mandatory for all political subdivisions to provide workmen's compensation for all employees.

*Watchmen; Collective Bargaining; Retirement*

House Bill 1069 which required night watchmen, House Bill 1155 which provided for collective bargaining for public employees, and House Bill 1454 which provided eligibility for the teacher retirement program for nonteaching employees were all defeated.

*Health Professions (see Private Higher Education)*

*Private Medical School Contracts*

*Private Higher Education (see also Student Assistance)*
House Bill 1056, which failed, authorized the state to contract with private institutions for medical education.

*Student Aid: Tuition Grants*

*Student Assistance*
House Bill 1007: Appropriates $3,378,000 for fiscal 1974-75 for the Missouri Student Grant Program which provides financial grants to Missouri residents to attend public or private institutions instate.

Defeated were: House Bill 1105, providing for waiver of two-thirds of the fee charges for military veterans, House Bill 1206 providing for the payment of two-thirds of the fees for military veterans by the Department of Higher Education, and House Bill 1787 making certain colleges, currently ineligible, eligible for the Missouri Student Grant Program.

*Veterans Aid*

*Grant Eligibility*

## MONTANA

Board of Regents for Higher Education
1231 Eleventh Avenue
Helena, Montana 59601
Lawrence K. Pettit, Commissioner of Higher Education

The 43rd legislature met in Montana from January 7 to March 16, 1974. Aside from the appropriations bill, the most significant piece of legislation concerning higher education considered was the final approval for statewide collective bargaining for all employees of the university system.

*Appropriations/Finance*

House Bill 746: The university system supplemental appropriations bill for 1974-75. Major programs funded were the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education student payments ($65,000), the University of Montana and Montana State University civil rights compliance programs ($90,000), and the library system for all the higher education institutions.

*Appropriations: Supplemental*

House Bill 577: Authorizes the Department of Revenue to establish a state debt collection service, including any uncollectible debts of the University System.

*State Debt Collection*

House Bill 1117: Provides supplemental funds amounting to $25,000 to help defray rising construction costs of the feed mill at Montana State University.

*Feed Mill*

Senate Bill 622: Appropriates $50,000 to the University of Montana law school for the justice of the peace orientation course transferred to that school by Senate Bill 621.

*Law School*

House Bill 632, defeated, required economic impact statements from state agencies before initiation of major projects; the financial impact on the university system was estimated at $50,000 per year. Instead, the legislature passed House Joint Resolution 73, which requests a thorough economic analysis of major projects by state agencies.

*Economic Impact Statements*

*Community/Junior Colleges*

House Bill 589, which passed the house but was killed in the senate, would have granted the Board of Regents the authority to establish uniform guidelines for the compensation of administrative employees at community colleges. House Bill 826, also defeated, required specific legislative approval before the initiation of any new community college.

*Two-year Colleges: Compensation Guidelines*

*New Colleges*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*

House Bill 77: Recodifies the laws pertaining to the state's educational structure. The act gives the Board of Regents the authority to appoint advisory councils without the approval of the governor.

*Coordination: Advisory Councils*

House Bill 764: Creates a Commission on Federal Programs, which meets the "1202 commission" requirements, to administer state plans under federal funds.

*State Commission*

Three "public rights" laws were defeated: House Bill 719, right of the public to participate in agency rule making; House Bill 720, public right to observe all state agency deliberations; and House Bill 721, state agencies to disclose documents on request of the public.

*"Public Rights"*

*Faculty and Employees*

House Bill 670: Exempts legislative employees and administrative employees of the university system from the personnel classification system.

*Faculty: Classification Exemption*

House Bill 671: Amends the public employees' retirement system with minor changes.

*Retirement*

House Bill 747: Provides a salary increase for all state employees of $30 per month, and an additional 2 per cent salary increase as of July 1, 1974.

*Pay Raises*

House Bill 823: Amends the laws regarding accumulation of annual leave so that the accumulation is now not to exceed two times the maximum number of days earned annually.

*Annual Leave*

House Bill 910: Authorizes political subdivisions of the state to establish a program for employees to defer any portion of that employee's compensation up to the IRS allowed maximum.

*Salary Deferment*

House Bill 1032: Provides for collective bargaining for employees of the university

*Collective Bargaining*

system. The Commissioner of Higher Education is authorized as the bargaining agent for the university system. The act uses the Board of Personnel appeals to determine bargaining unit questions the same as for other public employees.

*Immunity-Indemnification*

Senate Bill 655: Provides that employees of governmental units are immune from recovery of damages for acts committed while conducting government business; any employee shall be indemnified for legal expenses unless the suit was based on an "intentional tortious act" of the employee.

*Bargaining*

Senate Bill 711, which failed, would have prohibited management and supervisory personnel from participating in bargaining units of the state.

*Health Professions*

*Dental Education Reciprocity*

House Bill 1105, which was defeated but later submitted as part of House Bill 746 (see Appropriations/Finance), sets up a program of cooperation with the University of Minnesota Dental School.

*Nontraditional Programs*

*ETV Network*

Senate Bills 533 and 689: Establishes a State Education Broadcasting Commission to run the educational television network for the state and appropriates $300,000 for fiscal year 1975 for the commission.

*Student Assistance*

*Student Aid: Aid to Elderly*

House Bill 958: Authorizes the Board of Regents to waive resident registration and incidental fees for students over 62 years of age.

*Work-Study*

House Bill 1039. Codifies the Montana work-study program and provides for the Board of Regents to develop guidelines for the implementation of the act which allocates funds to students of demonstrated financial need. (House Bill 1115, appropriating $300,000 for the program, defeated.)

*Prisoners of War*

Senate Bill 463: Waives tuition for Montana residents who were prisoners of war in Vietnam and their dependents.

*Tuition and Fees (see also Student Assistance)*

*Residency*

House Bill 717, which was killed, altered residency codes to provide that the residency of the husband was not presumptively the residency of the wife.

*Miscellaneous*

*Aid to Handicapped*

House Bill 654: Provides for the extension of all antidiscrimination statutes to the handicapped and possibly opens the university system to provide modifications of inadequately constructed buildings.

*Soils Education*

House Bill 762: Extends the Montana State University soils education program.

*Legislative Interns*

House Bill 1011: Provides for a student legislative internship program, coordinated by the Legislative Council.

*Traffic Fines*

Senate Bill 712: Grants the regents the authority to withhold registration packets until outstanding traffic fines are paid.

*Safety Act*

Senate Bill 48, which was defeated, provided for the implementation of the Federal Occupational Health and Safety Act. The legislature also killed a number of bills because it felt curriculum should not be legislated. Among these were: House Bill 501 requiring instruction in American Indian culture for all teachers; House Bill 695 requiring Mexican-American studies of certain teachers; and House Bill 844 implementing a comprehensive master plan for all schools for environmental education.

*Curriculum*

## NEBRASKA

Coordinating Council for Postsecondary Education
Box 94601
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
James O'Hanlon, Coordinator

The 1974 session of the unicameral Nebraska legislature met from January 1 through April 11. Most of the actions that were taken pertaining to higher education concerned the University of Nebraska. Only a few pieces of legislation affected the state colleges and community colleges.

*Aid to Private Prohibition*

The other major news of 1974 that affected higher education in Nebraska was the ruling by the Nebraska Supreme Court that the 1972 tuition-aid law that allowed the state to provide tuition grants to students who attended private colleges was unconstitutional. The law was struck down in a 5-2 decision that cited the Nebraska Constitution as well as the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Student Assistance)*

*Appropriations: Operating*

Legislative Bill 1054 (pending): Operating budget for fiscal year 1975. The total expenditures for the university-wide system are $104.7 million, $64 million of which came from the state general fund. Included in the bill is a 5 per cent salary increase for all full-time employees, improvement of library services and other specific appropriations to accomplish improvements set out in the legislative intent document, *Towards Excellence.* The college of medicine was ordered to complete and present plans for comprehensive nursing education and a statewide analysis of the distribution of practicing physicians in relation to manpower needs.

*Salary Increases*

*Health Education Study*

Legislative Bill 1055 (pending): Appropriates for 1974-75 over $7 million in funds for new capital construction projects for the university system; includes $2.4 million for a new field house project.

*Capital*

Legislative Bills 1056 and 1058 (both pending): Reappropriations for on-going capital construction.

Legislative Bill 1057 (pending): Supplemental appropriations of over $40 million for the University of Nebraska.

*Supplemental*

Legislative Bill 94 (pending): Appropriates $185,000 from the general fund for physical improvements of athletic activities.

*Athletics*

Legislative Bill 1053 (pending): Appropriates $549,296 from the general fund and $57,535 from the cash fund for instructional television.

*Instructional Television*

*Community/Junior Colleges*

Legislative Bill 813: Combines the Eastern Nebraska Technical Community College area with the Omaha area.

*Two-year Colleges*

*Coordination/Governance*

Legislative Bill 323, submitted to the voters as a constitutional amendment and approved in the November 1974 election, provides for three nonvoting student members on the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska.

*Student Board Members*

*Health Professions (see also Appropriations/Finance)*

Legislative Bill 911 (pending): Directs the Board of Regents to provide a state optometry education assistance program for 15 entering Nebraska students to study optometry at accredited schools and colleges outside the state; appropriates $45,000 for 1974-75.

*Optometry Education*

*Nontraditional Programs*

Legislative Bill 997 (pending): Appropriates $2,598,634 for the operating budget of the Nebraska Educational Television Network; $99,450 of the funds will be used for postsecondary educational television.

*Educational Television*

*Student Assistance*

Legislative Bill 982: Provides a 50 per cent tuition credit to Nebraska National Guardsmen at state institutions of higher learning.

*National Guardsmen's Aid*

Legislative Bills 499 and 499A: Provides for a maximum of 200 loans per year for Vietnam veterans who were discharged under honorable conditions and who attend public postsecondary educational institutions in-state. Recipients must have been residents for one year prior to active duty, and must carry at least a half-time course load. LB 499A, still pending, appropriates $150,000 to carry out these provisions.

*Veterans Aid*

*Miscellaneous*

Legislative Bill 600: Prohibits smoking in all public areas not designated as a smoking area, with fines to be assessed upon conviction.

*Smoking Prohibition*

Legislative Bills 306 and 306A: Provides that the Educational Television Commission shall maintain a library of films and video-tapes on prominent Nebraska citizens. LB 306A appropriates $18,420.

*Video Library*

Legislative Bill 602: Prescribes mandatory building and remodeling specifications to accommodate the handicapped, and also provides for punishment for violators found guilty.

*Aid to Handicapped*

## NEVADA

University of Nevada System
405 Marsh Avenue
Reno, Nevada 89502
Neil D. Humphrey, Chancellor

The Nevada legislature, which meets on a biennial basis, did not meet in 1974. Legislation concerning higher education will be introduced at the 1975 session which begins January 20, 1975.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire Postsecondary
Education Commission
66 South Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Arthur E. Jensen, Executive Director

New Hampshire, which by law holds its legislative session biennially, did not have a 1974 legislature. The new legislature began in December 1974 to be carried over in 1975.

## NEW JERSEY

Board of Higher Education
225 West State Street
Trenton, New Jersey
Ralph A. Dungan, Chancellor

The New Jersey legislature convened January 8, 1974 and met practically the entire year in an effort to approve a new elementary-secondary school finance plan as ordered by the State Supreme Court in *Robinson v. Cahill.* Consequently very little legislation affecting postsecondary education was considered or acted upon.

*Coordination/Governance*

*Contract Programs for Community Colleges*

Assembly Bill 1637: Permits counties not able to establish community colleges the authority to create a community college commission which can contract for education programs from existing colleges. The commission will lack the traditional community college board's power of eminent domain.

*Faculty and Employees*

*Collective Bargaining*

Senate Bill 1087: Grants the Public Employment Relations Commission unfair labor practice jurisdiction and permits managerial executives and confidential employees to join employee organizations.

*Student Assistance*

*Student Loans*

Assembly Bill 1301: Requires the publication of the availability of student loans by the Higher Education Assistance Authority.

*Miscellaneous*

*Bilingual Education*

Senate Bill 811: Provides for bilingual education for children whose native language is other than English. The bill also offers a coherent developmental plan to bring about bilingual education in New Jersey schools, involving both the schools and colleges in bilingual education and teacher training.

## NEW MEXICO

Board of Educational Finance
Legislative-Executive Building, Suite 201
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
William R. McConnell, Executive Secretary

The 1974 New Mexico legislature met in a 30-day session in January and February. The major action taken that concerned higher education was the appropriations bill.

*Appropriations/Finance*

*Appropriations: Operating*

House Bill 1: Appropriates $61,090,000 for higher education in New Mexico, which is an 11.5 per cent increase over the previous year. One amendment to the act provided $2,000,000 for funding energy research proposals from the New Mexico public universities.

*Energy Research*

*Financial Manual*

Senate Bill 32; Directs the Board of Educational Finance to provide for the compilation and utilization of an accounting, budgeting and reporting manual for all institutions of higher learning to insure full disclosure and consistent reporting of all financial data.

## NEW YORK

Association of Colleges and Universities of
the State of New York
P. O. Box 1896, 100 State Street
Albany, New York 12201
Lester W. Ingalls, Executive Vice President
and Secretary

For the second year running, the New York legislature had to resort to stopping the clock in order to finish business before the resolved time of adjournment. The session, which began on January 9, did not finish until the early morning hours of May 16, 1974. Of the almost 20,000 bills and resolutions introduced, 1,334 were passed and sent to the governor. The major higher education legislation was Senate Bill 10844, the Higher Education Omnibus Bill, which passed both houses by a unanimous vote.

*Higher Education Omnibus Bill* — *Omnibus Bill:*

Senate Bill 10844 (Chapter 492): The bill has two major provisions (total appropriation, $41.47 million):

—1. Creates the Tuition Assistance Program and provides for other scholarships. Included are $1,500 in annual stipends to freshmen at both public and private schools, $250 regent scholarships, state assumption of 4/7 of the interest charge for loans while a student is in school, capitation grants for both upper- and lower-division students in nonpublic medical and dental schools, expanding contracts for enrollment and construction of medical and nursing schools, and a $2 million appropriation for expanding family-medicine training programs. — *Student Aid*; *Aid to Private Health Education*

—2. Creates the Higher Education Services Corporation, with a $625,000 appropriation for start-up purposes. The corporation will administer all state student-aid and loan programs; responsibilities include submitting a student-aid and loan budget to the governor, regents and legislature, and promulgating rules and regulations governing the use of state awards. — *New Student Aid Agency*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Higher Education Omnibus Bill and Faculty and Employees)* — *Appropriations: Total for Higher Education*

Assembly Bills 8386-A (Chapter 1), 8680-A (Chapter 50), 8682-A (Chapter 54) and 8684-A (Chapter 53): Appropriations for the support of government including State and City Universities of New York, the community colleges and the Department of Education. The total appropriations for higher education in New York, excluding capital expenses, are $1.1 billion, as follows: State University of New York, $592.2 million; City University of New York, $154.5 million; community colleges, $118.9 million; aid to nonpublic institutions, $80.0 million; student assistance, $124.1 million; disadvantaged students programs, $46.2 million; State Education Department programs, $9.5 million; and other appropriations, $9.3 million. The total appropriations for 1974-75 represent a 10.9 per cent increase over the previous year's funding.

Assembly Bill 8696 (Chapter 117): Makes deficiency appropriations for the Capital Construction Fund. — *Capital*

Assembly Bill 12421 (Chapter 992): Supplemental appropriations for the support of government. — *Supplemental*

Senate Bill 8251 (Chapter 224): Permits higher education bonds issued in fiscal year 1974 to bear interest rates exceeding five per cent. — *Bond Interest*

Assembly Bill 8698 (Chapter 38): Changes the formula by which state support for county cooperative extension service programs is computed. — *Formula Change*

Assembly Bill 11765 (Chapter 318): Amends existing laws to increase appropriations to Empire State College and decrease appropriations to the School of Industrial and Labor Relations. — *Appropriations Laws*

Assembly Bill 12492 (Chapter 698): Provides additional funds ($50,000) for the operation of the State University Agricultural and Technical College at Farmingdale. — *Supplemental*

Assembly Bill 12483 (Chapter 1069): Appropriates $238,000 to the Dormitory Authority for its share of the costs of plan preparation for capital projects at Onondaga Community College. — *Capital Plan*

Assembly Bill 12233 (Chapter 879): Appropriates $75,000 for the development of training programs for railway workers by Cornell University school of labor relations. — *Railroad Workers Training*

*Campus Unrest* — *Campus Police*

The legislature passed two bills increasing the effectiveness of campus police officers. Assembly Bill 10852 (Chapter 313) relates to the training of State University of New York peace officers, and Assembly Bill 3954-A (Chapter 174) permits the university peace officers to carry police nightsticks or batons.

*Two-year Colleges: Aid to Elderly*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Higher Education Omnibus Bill and Appropriations/Finance)*
Senate Bill 10782 (Chapter 1003): Amends laws that community college courses audited by the aged shall not affect state aid.

*Governance Change*

Senate Bill 8054-A, vetoed by the governor, provided for governance and administration by the Board of Higher Education (N.Y.C.) of the community colleges located in New York City and required the development of a new formula for financing such colleges.

*Coordination: Dormitories for the Aged*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Higher Education Omnibus Bill, Appropriations/Finance, and Community/Junior Colleges)*
Assembly Bills 10610-B (Chapter 1006) and 12339 (Chapter 1007): Authorizes the Dormitory Authority to acquire existing dormitories and construct additional dormitories for use by the aged; subjects the authority in such construction to certain contract specifications.

*Dormitory Authority*

Other bills relating to the Dormitory Authority are: Assembly Bill 11726 (Chapter 240), which repeals the law that extended the responsibility of the authority to provide facilities for the Department of Correctional Services; and Assembly Bill 12278 (Chapter 858), relating to the lease or lease-purchase of surplus authority facilities by school districts.

*Regents Reorganization*

Three actions affect the Board of Regents: Assembly Bills 8433 (Chapter 19), 8852 (Chapter 5) and 10873 (Chapter 35) provide that there shall be a minimum of 15 Regents to be elected for a seven-year term of office, and that the legislature shall annually elect a regent.

*Faculty: Salary Increases*

*Faculty and Employees (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Assembly Bill 8704 (Chapter 85): Provides retroactive salary increases for certain employees of the system and appropriates $8 million.

Senate Bill 10823 (Chapter 481): Appropriates $10.5 million for salary increases for State University of New York faculty and administrators.

*Collective Bargaining*

Assembly Bill 12470 (Chapter 443): Adds new rules for the resolution of negotiation impasses by Public Employees' Relations Board and the legislature.

*Health Fields: Licensing Foreign Physicians*

*Health Professions (see also Higher Education Omnibus Bill)*
Senate Bill 7169-A (Chapter 30): Prohibits requiring foreign-trained physicians to satisfy extra education or examination requirements.

*Acupuncture*

Senate Bill 10440 (Chapter 959): Appropriates $250,000 for the compilation and evaluation of medical case histories of acupuncture treatment and provides for the qualifications of acupuncture practice.

*Dentistry*

Assembly Bill 8961 (Chapter 659): Authorizes counties outside New York City to make grants for professional education in dentistry.

*Transfer Programs*

*New Medical School*

Senate Bill 9294, vetoed by the governor, established a transfer program by State University of New York medical schools for state residents who have passed the first part of the National Medical Board Examination. Assembly Bill 11128, also vetoed, directed the Board of Higher Education (N.Y.C.) to formulate plans for the establishment of a medical school in Queens Borough and appropriated $98,000.

*Youth Theater*

*Nontraditional Programs*
Senate Bill 9213-B (Chapter 826): Establishes a state Youth Theater Institute at the Empire State Plaza in Albany.

*Nonpublic Teaching Certification*

*Private Higher Education (see also Higher Education Omnibus Bill, Appropriations/Finance and Student Assistance)*
Senate Bill 7324-A (Chapter 149): Permits nonpublic school teaching experiences to meet teaching requirement for certification.

*Nonprofit Schools Licensing*

Senate Bill 5044-A, vetoed by the governor, exempted from licensing requirements schools conducted on a nonprofit basis organized to train employees or members of another nonprofit organization.

*Student Aid: Age of Majority*

*Student Assistance (see also Higher Education Omnibus Bill, Appropriations/Finance and Health Professions)*
Assembly Bill 9798-A/Senate Bill 21014 (Chapter 909): Reduces to 18 years the minimum age qualification for a Higher Education Assistance Corporation loan and defines a minor as a person under 18 years old.

*Aid to Elderly*

Senate Bill 9595-C (Chapter 1002): Permits persons 60 years of age or over to audit State University of New York and community college courses free of charge.

Assembly Bill 9397 (Chapter 484): Extends for one year the Regents War Service Scholarship Program for veterans. — *Veterans Aid*

Assembly Bill 10130 (Chapter 832): Provides $215,000 for additional regents college scholarships to guarantee that one out of every 40 graduates of each high school in the state is a recipient. — *Regents Scholarships*

Assembly Bill 10851-B (Chapter 400): Permits the Higher Education Assistance Corporation to institute legal action on a loan in default in any county. — *Loan Defaults*

Senate Bill 10698, vetoed by the governor, permitted use of scholar incentive awards by students enrolled in all approved courses at private business schools rather than just approved two-year courses. — *Proprietary School Awards*

*Miscellaneous*

Senate Bill 4524-B (Chapter 988): Prohibits discrimination because of a disability. — *Disability Discrimination*

Assembly Bill 8673-A (Chapter 982): Appropriates $4,100,000 for increased stipends for instruction of handicapped children to $2,500 per year. — *Teaching of Handicapped*

Assembly Bill 10464 (Chapter 966): Permits prison inmates to be released temporarily for educational purposes. — *Education of Prisoners*

Assembly Bill 11663-A (Chapter 1048): Permits public use of city and state university libraries. — *Libraries*

Senate Bill 10736 (Chapter 1024): Establishes a poverty research and training program under joint sponsorship of City and State Universities of New York and appropriates $75,000 for initial funding. — *Poverty Research*

Senate Bill 9163, vetoed by the governor, mandated the State Education Department to contract for the teaching of the handicapped. — *Teaching of Handicapped*

## NORTH CAROLINA

University of North Carolina
General Administration
P. O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
William C. Friday, President

The 1974 session of the North Carolina General Assembly met from January 16 through April 13, and passed quite a number of pieces of legislation that affect higher education. In addition, the Board of Governors, in their second year of existence, moved to undertake a large portion of the planning for the 16-campus University of North Carolina.

*Appropriations/Finance*

Senate Bill 977 (1974 Appropriations Act): Increases the annual budget for operations for the 16 campuses from $183.2 million for 1973-74 to $248.6 million for 1974-75, including $36 million for expansion of medical education; appropriates $10 million for capital improvements (see Health Professions). — *Appropriations*

*Faculty and Employees*

Senate Bill 977 (Appropriations Act): Includes a salary increase of 7.5 per cent for all state employees, including employees of the university. — *Faculty: Salary Increases*

Senate Bill 1154: Employees with 10 years of state service may purchase retirement service credit for time spent on active duty in the armed forces. Employees purchase this credit by paying in a lump sum, based on their salaries when they began work for the state, and the state matches that amount. — *Retirement Credit*

Senate Bill 1451: Each employing institution shall contribute on behalf of each participant in an optional retirement program (TIAA) an amount equal to the amount which the employee would be required to contribute to the state retirement system as a member. — *Optional Retirement Program*

House Bill 1516: Permits any state employee who was vested at the time of retirement to continue insurance coverage for himself/herself and dependents by paying the premiums other state employees pay. — *Insurance*

*Health Professions*

Senate Bill 977 (Appropriations Act): Instructs the Board of Governors to submit a budget and plans to the 1975 General Assembly to add the second year to the medical program at East Carolina University, concentrating on training family-care physicians; recruitment and enrollment of racial minorities is to be encouraged. — *Health Fields: New Medical School*

*Private Medical Education Aid*

Senate Bill 977 (Appropriations Act): Appropriates $5,000 to the medical schools at Duke and Wake Forest Universities for each North Carolinian enrolled, with $500 to be placed in a fund to be used for tuition remission to financially needy North Carolina students, provided that no individual student shall be awarded assistance from the fund in excess of $1,500 per year.

*Area Health Education Centers*

The General Assembly in 1974 appropriated $29.4 million as the state's share (federal funds also are used) to implement what will utimately become a network of Area Health Education Centers. The program is expected to increase the supply and quality and to improve the geographic and specialty distribution of physicians and other types of needed health manpower. Although the AHEC program is under the leadership of the school of medicine of the university at Chapel Hill, it represents a partnership with the schools of dentistry, nursing, pharmacy and public health at Chapel Hill and many other units of the 16 campuses. The partnership also extends to other public and private colleges, community colleges, technical institutes and health services institutions such as hospitals, public health departments and community health centers.

*Private Higher Education (see also Health Professions)*

*State Aid to Private*

Senate Bill 977 (Appropriations Act): Continues $4.6 million in aid to private institutions to provide approximately $200 per North Carolinian enrolled.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
Kenneth E. Raschke, Commissioner

The North Dakota legislature did not meet in 1974, and will convene again on January 7, 1975.

## OHIO

Ohio Board of Regents
88 East Broad Street, Suite 770
Columbus, Ohio 43215
James A. Norton, Chancellor

The 110th General Assembly met in 1974 for its second regular session for an initial session from January 2 through June 12. It recessed to reconvene for one day per month at the governor's call. During the two-year regular session, a total of 2,065 bills were introduced of which 400 were passed.

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Health Professions)*

*Supplemental Appropriations*

House Bill 1476: Supplemental appropriations bill, including a number of items concerning higher education. The bill allots $50,000 to Bowling Green State University for its center for education memorabilia, $150,000 to Northeastern Ohio Medical College as a special subsidy supplement, $500,000 to Central State University for operating supplements and capital improvements, and $1 million for the Board of Regents to allocate to medical schools to establish departments of family practice.

Four appropriations were defeated: House Bill 1263, Bowling Green State University; House Bill 1285, Ohio University; House Bill 1059 and House Bill 1074, Northeastern Ohio Medical College.

*Coordination/Governance*

*Claims Against the State*

House Bill 800: Abolishes the Sundry Claims Board and the state sovereign immunity; creates a court of claims for suits against the state and establishes procedures by which claims against the state may be heard and decided.

*Regents Changes*

Three bills involving the Board of Regents failed: Senate Bill 419 adding legislators to the board, House Bill 1423 requiring legislative approval of state agency rules and regulations, and House Bill 1072 removing the board from any involvement in capital improvement appropriations.

*Faculty: Job Abolishments*

*Faculty and Employees*

Senate Bill 243: Relates to appealing job abolishments, the order in which layoffs or job abolishments of classified public employees are to be made, and prohibits political harassment.

*Retirement*

House Bill 1034: Reduces the number of years upon which the final average salary of public employees is calculated from five to three years.

*Salary Increases*

Senate Bill 416, Senate Bill 480, and House Bill 1032, which provided for civil-service employees pay increases, were defeated.

*Health Professions (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
House Bill 1176/Senate Bill 484, neither of which was enacted, eliminated state subsidies for out-of-state residents in medical colleges.

*Nonresident Aid in Medical Colleges*

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions)*
House Bill 1036: Provides an education assistance bonus to Vietnam veterans.

*Student Aid: Vietnam Veterans*

House Bill 1236: Increases the maximum grants from $570 to $600 for students in public institutions and from $1,320 to $1,500 in private institutions.

*Increase in Grants*

A number of bills were defeated that would have allowed reduced or eliminated fees at state-supported institutions for persons over 60 years of age (House Bill 1051), national guard (House Bills 1349 and 1376), and children of firemen or law-enforcement officers killed in the line of duty (House Bill 1279). House Bill 1463, also defeated, would have included part-time students in the instructional grants program.

*Aid to Elderly, National Guard, Fire/policemen, Part-time Students*

*Miscellaneous*
Senate Bill 730: Authorizes the establishment of agreements for the use of technical college district facilities by school districts.

*Facilities Use*

Senate Bill 103: Regulates the rights of landlords and tenants; includes college and university approved housing and private college and university dormitories.

*Landlord/tenants Rights*

Two other bills which did not pass were House Bill 1391 mandating segregation of college dorms by sex, and House Bill 1433 requiring the vote of the electorate in the area involved with the creation, consolidation or dissolution of technical colleges, general and technical colleges and university branches.

*Coed Dorms*

*Technical Colleges*

## OKLAHOMA

State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
E. T. Dunlap, Chancellor

The 1974 session of the Oklahoma legislature convened on January 18, and adjourned May 17.

*Appropriations/Finance*
Senate Bill 431: Appropriates $105,380,533 to the State Regents for operation of the state system institutions for fiscal year 1974-75; includes $64,000 to the Oklahoma Optometry Education Assistance Contract Program; $13,750 for the care and education of dependent youth and orphans; $300,000 for the Higher Education Tuition Aid Act; $1,000,000 for completion of an animal diagnostic laboratory; and $100,000 for the Ardmore Higher Education Program.

*Appropriations: Operating*

Senate Bill 570. Appropriates $6,000 to the State Regents for the Osteopathy Education Assistance Fund.

*Osteopathy Education*

Senate Bill 727: Appropriates $18.75 million for capital improvements at state system institutions and $3.5 million to the State Regents for capital improvements at the University of Oklahoma health sciences center/university hospital.

*Capital*

House Bill 1497: Appropriates $300,000 to the regents for the establishment of community junior colleges as part of the state system.

*Two-year Colleges in State System*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Senate Bill 492: Changes the name of Altus Junior College to Western Oklahoma State College.

*Two-year Colleges: Name Change*

House Bill 1497: Establishes all community junior colleges as member institutions of state system, excluding Sayre Junior College.

*Transfer to State System*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*
Senate Bill 526: Creates the University of Oklahoma health sciences center planning committee to serve in an advisory capacity.

*Coordination: Health Sciences*

House Bill 1783: Designates the Southwest Center for Law Enforcement Education as the official education training center for Oklahoma law-enforcement officers.

*Law Enforcement*

Senate Resolution 116: Directs the State Regents to study the feasibility of a plan for reducing nonresident tuition and fees for the Legislative Council.

*Nonresident Tuition Stuay*

Senate Joint Resolution 27: Changes the name of Northeastern, Southeastern, East

*Name Changes*

Central, Northwestern, Southwestern and Panhandle State Colleges to state universities; Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts to University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma; and Cameron College to Cameron University.

*Talkback Television*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 99: Encourages the use of talkback television to provide communications for educational purposes between and among the various state agencies and their employees.

*Salary Increases*

Senate Concurrent Resolution 120: Requests the adoption of salary increases for nonacademic employees among the institutions comprising the state system.

*Athletics*

House Resolution 1100: Requests the Board of Regents of Oklahoma Colleges to reconsider its action for several colleges under its governance to withdraw from the Oklahoma Collegiate Athletic Conference.

*Private Schools*

*License Fees for Private Schools*

House Bill 1181: Authorizes the State Accrediting Agency to increase license, permit and annual renewal fees for the operation of private schools.

*Miscellaneous*

*Economic Education*

Senate Bill 499: Directs the institutions of higher education to support and assist the economic education in the common schools.

*Drug/alcohol Abuse*

House Concurrent Resolution 1071: Expresses legislative intent that all candidates for education degrees be adequately informed as to drug and alcohol abuse.

*Architects*

House Bill 1503: Establishes procedure to be followed by state agencies, boards, commissions and institutions in the selection of architects to perform state work.

*Construction Contracts*

House Bill 1665: Establishes procedures which must be followed in awarding construction contracts by all public agencies in Oklahoma including provision for at least 30 days public notice prior to bid opening.

## OREGON

Oregon Education Coordinating Council
4263 Commercial Street, S.E.
Salem, Oregon 97310
T. K. Olson, Executive Director

The Oregon legislature meets biennially and does not ordinarily consider legislation affecting higher education in the short special session held in even-numbered years. In 1974, the governor did call a one-month session (January 24 — February 24) to deal with energy problems and two pieces of legislation were enacted that concern higher education.

*Appropriations/Finance*

*Supplemental Appropriations/ Authorizations*

House Bill 3329: Authorizes the State Board of Higher Education to expend certain available moneys for projects other than those prescribed in 1973 regular session enactment.

Senate Bill 956: Appropriates $262,918 to the Department of Higher Education for designated expenses. Authorizes the department to transfer $307,125 from the State Tuberculosis Hospital for purchase, operation and maintenance of Multnomah County Hospital by Board of Higher Education. Increases expenditure limitation by $48,800.

## PENNSYLVANIA

State Department of Education
P. O. Box 911
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17126
Jerome Ziegler, Commissioner for Higher Education

The Pennsylvania General Assembly is a continuing body and the 158th regular session convened on January 1, 1974, adjourned July 23 for summer vacation and reconvened September 17. Major legislation of the year included appropriations to the state's public and private institutions and Act 175 (the Sunshine Bill), which requires public agencies and institutions to open meetings and hearings to the general public.

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Coordination/Governance, Nontraditional Programs and Student Assistance)*

*Appropriations: Operating*

House Bill 1746 (Act 21A): The General Appropriations Act of 1974, providing operating funds for the state and its agencies.

House Bill 2317 (Act 36A): Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA) appropriation of approximately $70 million. — *Student Aid*

House Bill 2356 (Act 173): The 1974 appropriations for community colleges, including $25.3 million for operating expenses, $10.8 million for capital budgets and an increase of per student funding to a maximum of $1,500 per student. — *Community Colleges*

House Bills 2328 through 2332 and 2335: Instructional appropriations to four state-related universities and two private institutions. Included are $63.1 million for Pennsylvania State University, $44.8 million for the University of Pittsburgh, $48.3 million for Temple University, $2.1 million for Lincoln University, $6.7 million for the University of Pennsylvania and $3.8 million for Thomas Jefferson University. — *Private Institutions*

House Bill 2358 (Act 174): Appropriations to PHEAA of $12 million to be distributed to private institutions in Pennsylvania, calculated at the rate of up to $400 for each Pennsylvania State Scholarship student attending eligible institutions. — *New Aid to Private*

Senate Bill 956 (pending): Creates a Department of Building Construction for the construction of facilities requiring state expenditures of more than $25,000. — *New Construction Department*

Senate Bill 1480 (pending): Exempts nonprofit public institutions, including four-year degree-granting colleges and universities, from local and county taxation. — *Tax Exemption*

Senate Bill 1692 (pending): Provides deficiency appropriation of $356,000 to community colleges and technical institutes. — *Supplemental*

Senate Bill 1731/House Bill 2419 (pending): Provides deficiency appropriation of $840,000 to the Department of Education for higher education equal opportunity program grants. — *Equal Opportunity Grants*

House Bill 2684 (pending): Provides deficiency appropriation of $9.9 million to state-owned institutions, and also grants subpoena powers to the legislative appropriations committee. — *Supplemental*

Senate Bills 1832 through 1837, 1855, 1953 and 1960 — all pending — provide capital budget expansion allocations and instructional appropriations to the public and private institutions. Included in the totals are $7.5 million for library construction, $7.3 million for a dental facility, $8.0 million for the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and $10.3 million to the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. — *Capital, Instructional Libraries, Dental, Medical*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
House Bill 2418 (pending): Provides for state payment of a local sponsor's share of a newly established community college's operating and capital costs to the extent of 100 per cent in the first year of operation, decreasing to 60 per cent by the fifth year. — *Two-year Colleges: State Payments*

Senate Bill 1744 (pending): Provides for state and school district tuition repayment to community colleges which enroll students from nonsponsoring districts. — *Tuition Repayment*

*Coordination/Governance*
House Bill 124 (Act 175): A "sunshine" bill, requiring public agencies and institutions to open their meetings and hearings to the public and to give prior public notice. Noncompliance will be treated as a summary offense and violators may be fined up to $100 plus costs. — *Coordination: Sunshine Law*

Senate Bill 1743 (pending): Appropriates $250,000 to create the "Pennsylvania Commonwealth University," which will organize the 14 state-owned colleges and universities into one university system, to be regulated by the State Board of Education. — *Institutional Consolidation*

*Faculty and Employees*
House Bill 1888/Senate Bill 1465 (pending): Authorizes state institutions, departments, boards, commissions and independent agencies to employ on a temporary basis skilled labor when costs exceed $1,500; professional services may be employed only by written contract approved by the governor. — *Temporary Employees*

*Health Professions (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Senate Bill 1799 (pending): Establishes a board of examiners for speech pathologists and audiologists and prescribes penalties for license violators. — *Health Fields: Board of Examiners*

House Bill 2370 (pending): Requires medical schools and osteopathic colleges to satisfy certain admissions policies as a prerequisite to acquiring state funds, including the provision that 80 per cent of first-year students be residents of the state; provides loans for eligible students. — *Admissions Policies*

*Nontraditional Programs*
Senate Bill 1472 (pending): Creates the "Pennsylvania Open College" to provide public nontraditional postsecondary education for an adult student sector; appropriates $300,000 for administration and operation. — *Nontraditional "Open College"*

*Private Higher Education Contracts*

*Private Higher Education (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Senate Bill 1726/House Bill 2417 (pending): The "Higher Education Contracting Act" authorizing the Department of Education and other agencies to contract with independent institutions and consortia for programs, facilities and services.

*Student Aid: Veterans' Aid*

*Student Assistance (see also Appropriations/Finance and Health Professions)*
Senate Bill 1562 (pending): Provides for state higher education grants to qualified veterans without regard to their parents' financial condition, permits their use towards programs of advanced and graduate study, appropriates $4 million to the PHEAA. House Bill 2463, also pending, would exclude veterans' pensions as a factor in determining student financial need.

*Maximum Award*

Senate Bill 1727, House Bill 2416: Raises the maximum PHEAA financial award to $2,000 per academic year.

*Legislative Scholarships*

House Bill 2188 (pending): Prohibits scholarship awards by a member of the General Assembly after June 30, 1974 and reduces the number of senatorial scholarship awards by 25 per cent over the next three years.

*Eligibility*

House Bill 2208 (pending): Increases PHEAA eligibility to families whose adjusted income does not exceed $18,000 and establishes limits at $1,500 per year.

*Loans/Veterans' Aid/General*

House Bill 2247 (pending): Establishes PHEAA as a loan and loan guarantee agency; appropriates $5.1 million to veterans' state scholarships and $1.1 million for general financial aid.

*Limitations*

House Bill 2435 (pending): Limits PHEAA assistance grants to students attending institutions in the state or institutions in states providing for reciprocal aid programs.

*Veteran & Part-time Students*

House Bill 2456 (pending): Extends PHEAA grant eligibility to veterans and part time students and appropriates $11.7 million.

*Miscellaneous*

*Ethnic Heritage*

Senate Bill 1618 (pending): Appropriates $50,000 for the establishment of an Ethnic Heritage Center.

*Handicapped Students*

House Bill 1862 (pending): Requires certified state colleges to make accommodations for handicapped students.

*Coed Housing*

House Bill 2166 (pending): Prohibits coeducational housing and provides for a loss of charter and privileges for the involved institution and individual penalties.

## SOUTH CAROLINA

Commission on Higher Education
1429 Senate Street, Suite 1104
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
Howard R. Boozer, Executive Director

The 101st Session of the South Carolina General Assembly convened on January 8 and adjourned on August 22, 1974. Among other actions taken concerning higher education, the governor named the Commission on Higher Education as the "1202 Commission" for South Carolina. (Note: Bill numbers were not available for the following actions.)

*Appropriations: General*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Health Professions)*
The annual Appropriations Act provided $135,306,243 for the nine public colleges and universities and University of South Carolina branches. This included $150,000 for a graduate school of criminal justice at the university which apparently was included on the initiative of the legislature. The Act also provided $1,116,322 for the Commission on Higher Education and $6,180,000 for the Tuition Grants Act for grants to students attending nonpublic institutions in South Carolina.

*Criminal Justice*

*Aid to Private*

*Coordination/Governance*

*Coed College*

By legislative action Winthrop College (The South Carolina College for Women) was renamed Winthrop College and all restrictions on attendance by males were removed.

*State Commission*

The Commission on Higher Education was designated the state commission for the administration, or other purposes, required of federal funds under the higher education acts and was merged with the Higher Education Facilities Commission. In a related action, the governor issued an executive order designating the commission, augmented by three for a total of 20 members, as the "1202 commission."

*Health Professions*
The annual Appropriation Act provided $391,213 for a second medical school to be developed by the University of South Carolina in conjunction with the Veterans Administration. This action in effect approved the second medical school.

*Health Fields: New Medical School*

The General Assembly established dental and medical scholarships of up to $6,200 annually which can be cancelled by service in areas with not more than one dentist per 4,000 or one doctor per 2,000 persons.

*Dental/Medical Scholarships*

*Private Higher Education (see Appropriations/Finance)*

*Student Assistance (see also Appropriations/Finance and Health Professions)*
Senior citizens 65 years of age and older can now be admitted to classes on a space available basis without payment of tuition.

*Student Aid: Aid to Elderly*

The General Assembly passed legislation permitting persons coming to South Carolina for full-time employment to pay tuition and fees at the resident rate without spending the required 12 months domiciled in the state.

*Residency*

*Tuition and Fees (see Student Assistance)*

## SOUTH DAKOTA

State Regents of Education
Capitol Building
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
Robert H. DeZonia, Commissioner of Higher Education

The South Dakota legislature met for its 1974 session from January 8 through February 15. In spite of the short session, the year proved to be eventful and progressive for higher education in the state. (Note: Bill numbers were not available for the following actions.)

*Appropriations/Finance*
Legislative confidence in public higher education was expressed by enacting the largest single-year building program authorized since the Office of the Commissioner was created. Included were $1,511,000 for projects started in fiscal year 1974 and an additional $8,295,661 for capital improvement projects completed in fiscal year 1974. The largest single project was the $3 million fine arts center at the University of South Dakota.

*Capital Appropriations*

*Community/Junior Colleges*
Special junior-college divisions were created at Northern, Black Hills and Dakota State Colleges two years ago as a pilot program to provide new kinds of curricula on campuses that were experiencing declining enrollments in vocational education. Because of their success, the divisions were put into full operation this year.

*New Two-year College Divisions*

*Coordination/Governance*
The State Regents provided for the administrative merging of Dakota State College with the University of South Dakota so that they might operate in tandem with the new role of the University of South Dakota/Springfield. The college has retained its present curricula but will place major emphasis on instituting new shorter-term programs.

*Institutional Merger*

*Faculty and Employees*
The legislature made a change in the classified employees administration by placing their employment policies under the purview of the state career services administration. The shift places state system classified personnel on a common employment basis with all other state employees and provides standard personnel practices.

*Classified Employees*

*Health Professions*
One of the outstanding events of the year was the creation by the legislature of a four-year medical school after several years of study and discussion. The school will be based on the existing two-year school and on the concept of a "medical school without walls," utilizing existing facilities at the University of South Dakota, Yankton State Hospital and hospital and clinical facilities in Sioux Falls.

*New Medical School*

*Student Assistance (see also Tuition and Fees)*
Special funding was provided by the legislature to Black Hills State College and the University of South Dakota to improve the educational opportunities for American Indian students. Funding was also increased for the Indian scholarship program to increase attendance.

*Aid to American Indians*

*Tuition and Fees*
To meet the needs of older people, a lowered tuition rate has been made available for persons over 65 years desiring college work.

*Aid to Elderly*

## TENNESSEE

Tennessee Higher Education Commission
908 Andrew Jackson State Office Building
Nashville, Tennessee 37219
John K. Folger, Executive Director

The 1974 continuance of the 88th Tennessee General Assembly met from January 8 through July 6. More than 70 pieces of legislation on higher education were introduced in the session and nearly one-half became law. The two most significant bills were the appropriations bill providing almost $165 million for the 21 state higher education institutions and the establishment of a second medical school at East Tennessee State University, which was enacted over the veto of the governor.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance*
House Bill 1571: The General Appropriations bill. After item vetoes by the governor, funds for higher education totaled about $165 million, which represented a 12 per cent increase over fiscal year 1974.

*Capital*

House Bill 1581: Authorizes $20 million in capital outlay bonds for higher education institutions and an additional $2.25 million to be provided by current revenues.

*Formula Study*

House Joint Resolution 503: Directs the joint study committee to continue its study of the formula for allocation of higher education funds.

*New Two-year College*

House Bill 1870, vetoed by the governor, authorized $7.5 million in bonds for construction of a state community college in Davidson County.

*Coordination: Student Board Member*

*Coordination/Governance*
House Bill 213: Adds a student to the University of Tennessee Board of Trustees who is a resident of Tennessee. The governor will appoint the student from nominations by the Student Government Associations of the five campuses. House Bill 1002, adding a student on the Board of Regents, died in senate committee.

*Open Meetings*

House Bill 1486: Requires that meetings of state, city and county government bodies be open to the public.

*New Corrections Institute*

House Bill 1754: Creates the Tennessee Corrections Institute with board membership to include the presidents and chairmen of the criminal justice departments at Tennessee and Middle Tennessee State Universities.

*Academic Common Market*

Senate Bill 1411: Authorizes the Higher Education Commission to enter into state participation in the "Academic Common Market" of the Southern Regional Education Board and to waive nonresident fees for residents of other states participating in the programs of the market.

*Institutional Regulation*

Senate Bill 2156: Enacts the Postsecondary Education Authorization Act to authorize and regulate nondegree-granting institutions.

*Minority Faculty Recruitment*

*Faculty and Employees*
House Joint Resolution 367, which was defeated, directed state universities and colleges to implement plans to recruit and hire minority faculty members.

*Health Fields: Veterinary School*

*Health Professions*
Senate Bill 1522: Establishes the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

*New Medical School*

Senate Bill 1549: Passed over a veto, authorizes establishment of a college of medicine at East Tennessee State University, provided that financial aid is available from the Veterans Administration.

*Veterinary School Study*

House Resolution 134: Requests that the University of Tennessee board and the Higher Education Commission consider establishment of a veterinary school in Bedford County to research horse maladies.

*Family Practice Program*

Senate Bill 2160: Establishes a statewide family-practice residency training program and a Medical Clinical Education Center at Jackson.

*Optometry Education*

Senate Bill 2232: Amends the act relating to the enrollment of Tennessee students at optometry colleges under the Southern Regional Education Board contract program by deleting reference to number of students.

*Student Aid: New Agency*

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions and Tuition and Fees)*
House Bill 500: Establishes the Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation which assumes the functions of the Educational Loan Corporation and Student Assistance Agency.

Senate Bill 1671: Revises current law on medical student loan-scholarship programs, establishes the Medical Loan-Scholarship Advisory Board and changes loan amounts and repayment conditions. *Medical Student*

Senate Bill 1445: Allows persons 60 years or older who are residents to audit courses at state-supported institutions without paying maintenance, student activity or registration fees. *Aid to Elderly*

*Tuition and Fees (see also Coordination/Governance)*
House Bill 1920: Authorizes out-of-state tuition at technical institutes and technical community colleges beginning in the fall of 1975 for first-time students. *Tuition: Nonresident Tuition*

House Bill 1655 and House Bill 1764, both defeated, authorized waiver of nonresident tuition for students from eight other Southern states if action is reciprocated in those states. House Bill 1758, also killed, would have waived certain fees of higher education institutions for inmates participating in scholastic-release plans. *Tuition Waivers for Nonresidents and Prison Inmates*

*Miscellaneous*
House Bill 1877: Requires, after July 1, 1978, certain amounts of hours in American or Tennessee history for a student to receive an undergraduate degree from an institution supported or maintained by the state. *History Requirements*

House Bill 1919: Removes specific reference to qualifications for admission to Regents' institutions based on age, race and educational attainments. *Admissions Discrimination*

House Bill 1853: Requires the Transportation Department to implement a directional sign program for all higher education institutions.

Senate Bill 565, vetoed by the governor, prohibited any college or university chartered by the state to house unmarried male and female students in the same building or dormitory under certain conditions. *Coed Housing*

House Joint Resolution 352, defeated, requested the Department of Corrections to make provisions for adult inmates to complete college degrees. *Prison Inmate Education*

## TEXAS

Coordinating Board, Texas College
and University System
P. O. Box 12788
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711
Bevington Reed, Commissioner

Since the Texas legislature meets biennually, there was no session in 1974. The next regular session will convene January 14, 1975. The legislature did convene in 1974 as a constitutional convention, but after seven months work, was unable to get a two-thirds vote of its members required for the final version.

## UTAH

State Board of Regents
136 East South Temple, Suite 1201
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
G. Homer Durham, Commissioner and Executive Officer

The 40th Utah legislature, in its budget session which met January 14, 1974 through February 2, concentrated largely on finance-oriented legislation. Under the rules of the legislature, nonbudget items require enabling resolutions passed by two-thirds of both houses before they may be considered during a budget session. Despite these limitations, a few significant bills were acted upon.

*Appropriations/Finance*
House Bill 52: Appropriated $75.7 million for public higher education institutions for the fiscal year 1974-75. This amount was earmarked for both education and general and line-item budgets for each of the state's nine colleges and universities. Another $10.3 million was appropriated to the State Building Board for campus capital facilities construction. *Appropriations: Operating* *Capital*

Senate Bill 38: A supplemental appropriations act, appropriated $1.1 million from the general fund to replace losses incurred in the Utah State University investment program, and $27,566 to Dixie College to provide adequate funding to meet bonded indebtedness, both principal and interest. *Investment Losses*

*Public Funds Management*

Senate Bill 31: Called the State Money Management Act, provides for a continuing statewide policy for deposit and investment of public funds, including those of the state's colleges and universities.

*Construction*

Two bills failed to be considered: Senate Bill 17, to apply an unspecified amount of the state's surplus revenue toward construction of the new campus for Utah Technical College at Provo; and Senate Bill 46, have the state purchase from Utah State University the investment portfolio and absorb the losses incurred.

*Investment Losses*

*Governance: Board Name Change*

*Coordination/Governance*
Senate Bill 39: Changed the name of the State Board of Higher Education to the State Board of Regents and designated the regents as an "institution."

*Governance Changes*

Two other measures failed: House Bill 12, to change the State Board of Higher Education's name to State Board of Regents, transfer complete governance of the two Utah technical colleges to the regents' and give the regents responsibility for all postsecondary education in the state; also defined the powers of the State Board of Education as they relate to "General Control and Supervision" duties assigned in the state constitution; and Senate Bill 36, to transfer the full governance powers over the two Utah technical colleges to the State Board of Education (the governance of the two technical colleges is now split between the board and the Board of Regents).

## VERMONT

Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission
c/o Budget and Management Department
Fifth Floor, Pavilion Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602
David M. Otis, Acting Executive Director

The 1974 Vermont legislature convened on January 2 as it continued the session started in 1973. The legislature was very supportive of higher education in Vermont, and in many cases appropriated more money to campuses than the governor had requested. The House Appropriations Committee again added language to the appropriations bill to forbid tuition increases for Vermont residents, and the committee also continued the unique voluntary payment plan at the state community college.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance*
Act 262: The General Appropriations Act; includes in the $20 million total appropriated to higher education $12 million to the University of Vermont, $5 million to the Vermont State Colleges and $2.8 million to the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation. The bill also adds language that makes it mandatory for the budgets of the Vermont State Colleges to be submitted to the legislature before adoption by the trustees in order that union negotiations be completed before the appropriations act is passed.

*Student Aid*

*Collective Bargaining*

*Autonomy Change*

*Coordination/Governance (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Act 240: Provides that the Vermont State Colleges, previously almost completely autonomous, must obtain specific prior approval of the legislature before making capital improvement expenditures.

*Residency for Student Aid*

*Student Assistance (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
Act 157: Sets forth a new definition of residency for incentive grants and loans from the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation to conform to recent Supreme Court decisions.

*National Guard Aid*

Act 208: Appropriates $10,000 and establishes a board to administer a new program of scholarships for National Guard enlisted men of $500 each.

## VIRGINIA

State Council of Higher Education
911 East Broad Street, 10th Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219
Daniel E. Marvin, Jr., Director

The 1974 Virginia General Assembly, which convened January 9, met for 60 days, appropriated $6.2 billion, and considered 1,864 bills and resolutions before adjourning on March 10. Coordination and appropriations were the major items of interest to higher education.

*Appropriations: Operating*

*Appropriations/Finance (see also Student Assistance)*
House Bill 30: Appropriates $972.9 million for higher education operating expenses for 1974-76. Of this amount, $519.6 million was from the general fund. However, the Assembly delayed capital outlay projects because of economic uncertainties.

*Capital*

House Bill 826: Authorized the issuance of $20 million of higher education revenue bonds to be used for revenue producing capital projects. — *Revenue Bonds*

*Coordination/Governance* — *Coordination: Increased Agency Responsibilities*
Senate Bill 121: Increases the coordinating responsibilities of the Council of Higher Education upon the recommendation of the two-year study by the Assembly's Commission on Higher Education. The council was assigned additional responsibilities in areas such as planning, budgeting, enrollment projections and space inventory.

House Bill 3, Senate Bill 96: Amends the Freedom of Information Act in that working papers of the president or chief executive are not official records open to the public and that meetings of the boards are not required to be open, but members are to be available afterwards to discuss actions taken by the board. Senate Bill 125, which failed, would have exempted the Council of Higher Education from the act's provisions. — *"Freedom of Information"*

*Faculty and Employees*
Senate Bill 124: Approves the recommendation of the Commission on Higher Education to exclude the staff of the Council of Higher Education from the provisions of the Virginia Personnel Act. — *Personnel Act Exclusions*

*Health Professions* — *Health Fields: Dental Scholarships*
House Bill 370: Authorizes the Virginia Commonwealth University Board of Visitors to establish 10 annual dental scholarships with a value of $2,500 each.

House Bill 822: Provides for annual nursing scholarships for students enrolled in Virginia undergraduate and graduate degree nursing or nursing-related programs; only Virginia residents are eligible and each recipient must pledge to work in the nursing field in Virginia one month for each $100 of funds received. — *Nursing Scholarships*

Senate Joint Resolution 1: Directs the Council of Higher Education to study the need for a state school of optometry and other visual health-care services. — *Optometry Education*

*Private Higher Education (see also Student Assistance)*
House Bill 147: Establishes a broadly based private college advisory committee to advise the Council of Higher Education on matters such as joint activities between the public and private sector and on collection of education data. — *Public/Private Cooperation*

House Bill 326: Submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment to allow grants to or on behalf of students attending private colleges and to provide for contracts between the state and private colleges for educational or related services (the amendment passed). — *Aid to Private*

*Student Assistance (see also Health Professions and Private Higher Education)* — *Student Aid: Central Loan Agency*
House Joint Resolution 11: Directs the Council of Higher Education to serve as a central information agency concerning procedures for the repayment of student loans.

Senate Bill 465: Authorizes the State Education Assistance Authority to participate in the federal Student Loan Marketing Association; the authority may now purchase interest in any individual obligation from banks or other lending institutions. — *Student Loans*

The Appropriations Act (House Bill 30) allotted $1.5 million for the state's need-based financial aid program (college scholarship assistance) for public and private college students and $4.1 million for students in Virginia's private colleges (tuition assistance loans). — *Aid to Public and Private Students*

House Bill 853: Enables Virginia residents age 65 and older to take courses at state-supported colleges at reduced tuition fees. For persons with taxable income of less than $5,000, tuition is free; for persons with taxable incomes greater than $5,000, tuition is reduced one-half. — *Aid to Elderly*

Senate Bill 279: Approves Virginia's participation in the Southern Regional Education Board's "Academic Common Market," the program to enroll graduate students in specialized programs unavailable in other states. — *Academic Common Market*

House Bill 429, defeated, would have provided scholarships for children of members of the state National Guard who are killed while on duty. — *National Guard Dependents Aid*

*Miscellaneous*
House Bill 28: Prohibits the preparation and distribution of material for academic credit by one person for another for compensation. — *Sale of Academic Papers*

House Bill 500: Establishes a school of social work at Norfolk State College. — *Social Work*

Senate Bill 165: Changes the name of Old Dominion College to Old Dominion University. — *Name Change*

Two bills that failed were: Senate Bill 95, requiring all professional and graduate schools of state-supported colleges and universities to admit to their entering class each year at least — *Admissions Requirements*

50 per cent of the students having an "average collegiate record," and Senate Bill 198, requiring the same schools to enroll all qualified Virginia applicants to their professional and graduate schools before enrolling any out-of-state applicants.

## WASHINGTON

Council on Higher Education
908 East Fifth Street
Olympia, Washington, 98504
Denis Curry, Acting Executive Coordinator

The 1974 Washington state legislature met from January 14 to February 14, and again from April 15 to April 24 in special sessions. Although the majority of the work of the legislature is done during the regular sessions, which are held biennially in odd-numbered years, a few bills and resolutions were passed which were of considerable interest to the higher education community including the creation of a new state funded work-study program.

*Appropriations: Salary Increases*

*Appropriations/Finance*
Substitute Senate Bill 3253: Appropriates an additional $2.6 million in operating funds to support salary increases, bringing total biennial operating appropriations to $485.3 million. Also appropriates an additional $2.5 million to fund 15 new community college capital projects and one project at a four-year public state college.

*Capital Bonds*

Senate Bill 3355: Authorizes the state to issue state general obligation bonds for the purpose of refunding any outstanding general tuition fee, limited obligation bonds issued by the State Board for Community College Education.

*Students on Tenure Review Committees*

*Community/Junior Colleges (see also Appropriations/Finance)*
House Bill 556: Requires that a student representative be included on tenure review committees.

*Sale/Lease of University Land*

*Coordination/Governance*
House Bill 1316: Requires statutory authorization for the sale of any land in Seattle owned but not occupied by the University of Washington and statutory authorization for the lease of any such land for a term extending beyond 60 years.

*Technological Education*

Senate Bill 2120: Creates a clearinghouse for technological education, with responsibilities for career-guidance activities, curricula development and coordination of long-range technological planning.

*Faculty: Retirement*

*Faculty and Employees (see also Community/Junior Colleges)*
House Bill 1363: Allows for the inclusion of classified employees of the public four-year institutions in the State Employees Retirement System.

*Negotiation Salary Schedule*

Senate Floor Resolution 271: Directs the Senate Committee on Higher Education to study the faculty negotiation process in light of the dual policy making and administrative authority of local boards of trustees and the State Board for Community College Education. Also directs the committee to consider possible adoption of a statewide faculty salary schedule.

*External Program Review*

*Nontraditional Programs*
Senate Floor Resolution 218: Directs the Council on Higher Education to conduct a review of all extension and correspondence programs in light of institutional roles and missions, and to prepare guidelines and procedures for the adoption of newly developed external programs.

*Student Exchange Program*

*Student Financial Aid*
Senate Bill 2120: Authorizes the state to participate in the student-exchange compact program under the auspices of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. Under the program, students enrolled in specified programs at out-of-state institutions are eligible for partial tuition subsidies roughly equivalent to the nonresident fee differential.

*Work-Study Program*

Senate Bill 3202: Creates a state funded work-study program for students who demonstrate an inability to finance their education, and authorizes state support of up to 80 per cent of the student's total compensation.

*Personal Service Contracts*

*Miscellaneous*
House Bill 90: Directs all agencies and institutions to file all personal service contracts with the governor's budget office and the Legislative Budget Committee at least 10 days prior to the commencement of any work under such contracts.

*Handicapped*

Senate Resolution 178: Directs the Council on Higher Education to ascertain the quality of programs offered at institutions of higher education for the training of teachers of handicapped children.

## WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia Board of Regents
1316 Charleston National Plaza
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
Ben L. Morton, Chancellor

The West Virginia legislature went through a number of sessions during 1974. It met in regular session from January 9 through March 13, then reconvened for its first special session from April 29 through May 24. On June 11, it reconvened for its second special session and then recessed until November 12. (Note: Numbers for the bills reported below were not available.)

*Coordination/Governance*

*Academic Common Market*

The Board of Regents was authorized to participate in the Southern Regional Education Board "Academic Common Market," which would provide an opportunity for qualified nonresident students to enroll in selected programs in West Virginia and other member states on a resident tuition and fee charge basis.

*Contract Programs*

The Board of Regents was also authorized to contract for programs, services and facilities provided by public or private educational institutions both within and outside the state, provided such services could be acquired at a savings to the state.

*Private Osteopathic College Contracts*

A contract program was approved for services with the newly established Greenbrier College of Osteopathic Medicine and an appropriation was made of $425,000 for in-state student scholarship programs. After opinion by the West Virginia Attorney General that the bill was unconstitutional, the regents abstained from entering into a contract.

*Student Assistance*

*Increased Student Aid Awards*

The maximum award under the state scholarship program, administered by the Regents, was raised from $900 for the academic year to the amount equal to the average general fund support for each full-time-equivalent student in the public four-year colleges, and funding was increased from $500,000 to $1.5 million. A proposed amendment to require 40 per cent of the awards to go to students attending private colleges was defeated.

## WISCONSIN

University of Wisconsin
Van Hise Hall
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
John C. Weaver, President

The Wisconsin legislature reconvened its biennial session January 29, 1974, but two months of deliberations did not bring final action on such major legislation as the state budget review bill and university merger implementation. The governor then called the lawmakers into special session April 29 and in the six-week period ending June 13, the budget review and merger implementation measures were passed. (Note: Bill numbers were not available.)

*Appropriations/Finance*

*Budget Review Bill: Operating/Capital*

While the budget review bill did not meet all the requests of the university system it did:

- refine the total of the system's first consolidated biennial operating budget to $1.18 billion and capital budget to $72.9 million for the two years ending June 30, 1975.
- eliminate the user fee policy prescribed in the 1973-75 biennial budget that would have applied to student extracurricular activities in the fall of 1974. *User Fees*
- provide release of funds for increased public service activities and extension and continuing education workload. *Public Service*
- authorize the Board of Regents to continue planning and pilot projects for the Regents statewide university. *Planning*
- include funds to compensate for tuition revenues lost due to the reclassification of Minnesota students attending the system as resident students under terms of the Wisconsin-Minnesota reciprocity agreement. *Reciprocity*
- include authorization to develop a means for the retraining, relocation and early retirement of faculty in layoff status. *Faculty Layoffs*

*Coordination/Governance*

*Merger Implementation*

Adoption of the merger implementation bill formally and legally completed an action begun in October 1971 when the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin State Universities systems were placed under a single Board of Regents with legislative instructions to officially begin functioning as the University of Wisconsin System July 1, 1973. When the date passed without the legislative action required to statutorily

implement the change it became increasingly difficult to convince lawmakers of the necessity of such action. The legislation provides a single statutory charter for the system of 13 universities, 14 freshman-sophomore centers and statewide extension.

*Faculty and Employees*

*Collective Bargaining*

The conclusion of the spring session sounded the death knell for a number of bills affecting the system, including one that would have established a procedure for campus approval of collective bargaining by faculty.

## WYOMING

Higher Education Council
State Capitol Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Fred P. Black, Jr., Executive Secretary

Because the Wyoming legislature meets biennially, there was no legislative session in 1974. The next regular session will convene January 14, 1975.

## CANADA

## ONTARIO

Ministry of Colleges and Universities
Mowat Block, Queens Park
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
The Honorable James A. C. Auld,
Minister of Colleges and Universities

*Appropriations: Operating*

Total operating grants to universities and community colleges rose from $553.8 million to $710.7 million in 1974-75. Much of the increase in funding comes with a rise in the value of the basic income unit which is used in calculating grants based on enrollment. Funds were also provided for bilingual programs, diploma nursing students who were integrated into the system in September 1973, and extra formula grants for adult education and training. For both colleges and universities, grants to municipalities in lieu of taxes for postsecondary education facilities are paid at a universal rate of $50 for each full-time student.

*Bilingual/Nursing/ Adult Education*

*Capital*

The status of capital financing remains essentially the same in the province since last November's announcement of a moratorium on new building projects. A new advisory body, the Ontario Council on University Affairs will be created by an amendment to the Ministry of Colleges and Universities Act replacing the former Committee on University Affairs.

*Advisory Council*